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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

It is clear from the various statements available as to the progress of operations on the Transylvanian front, that the Austro-German advance in this theater at any rate on the northwestern front has been definitely checked, if not brought to a standstill. Bucharest reports that on the western front of Moldavia, "after violent combats, the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier." The Austro-Germans, according to Bucharest, still occupy isolated positions, but these are evidently regarded as unimportant. On the northern frontier, round the great bend of the Carpathians, the Rumanians are also apparently holding their own, and Bucharest announces successful defensive actions south of Predeal, in the region of Hermannstadt. Berlin reports that before evacuating Tchernavoda, the Rumanians blew up the bridge which near this point carries the railway over the Danube from the great causeway through the marshes on either side of the river.

On the western front the general situation remains unchanged. Paris reports that four successive counterattacks on the new French positions at Verdun were repulsed, and that the total number of prisoners captured in these recent operations now amounts to over 5000. On the Somme front London reports a German attack on the Staff trench which runs northward from the famous Staff redoubt. The attack, London says, was driven off "with considerable loss."

On the Salonika front the Serbians have gained ground. The Serbian army headquarters reports the seizure of fortified heights on the left bank of the Tcherina river, southeast of Monastir, at the confluence of the Tcherina and the Stroshtina. French cavalry operating in this theater have captured, according to the French official statement, the villages of Golobrd and Lajstsa southwest of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BERLIN, Germany, Friday.—The official statement issued yesterday says: Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Our artillery bombardment efficiently held under fire the trenches, batteries and establishments of our opponents on both sides of the Somme yesterday. Our positions on the north bank of the river were covered by our adversaries with strong bombardments which prepared the English for partial advances to the north of Courcelles, Le Sars, Guedecourt and Lesbois. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices for our opponents.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William: A French attack the day before yesterday northeast of Verdun, favored by misty weather, advanced beyond the destroyed trenches as far as the fort and the village of Douaumont. The fort had been evacuated by the garrison. We did not succeed in recapturing the works before the French entered. Our troops took prepared positions close to the north of the fort. In a majority of cases only upon strict command and then reluctantly. In these positions yesterday all further French attacks, especially violent ones against Vaux, were repulsed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group: The operations in Dobruja are progressing. The Rumanians blew up the large bridge over the Danube near Tchernavoda, which proves the importance in Rumanian opinion of the Rumanian defeat.

Our airships successfully bombarded on the night of Oct. 24-25 railroad establishments near Tetesti, west of Tchernavoda.

Eastern front, Transylvania: In the Trotus valley Austro-Hungarian troops and South Parolitz (Bavarian) troops defeated their Rumanian adversaries. On the roads to Sinaya and Kimpulung our attacks gained ground.

Prince Leopold's front: North of Mladkoi lake the Russians blew gas without success. Similar means were prepared southeast of Gorodichche for an attack, which failed under heavy losses.

WHAT SCHWABEN REDOUBT MEANS IN SOMME BATTLE

General Maurice Indicates Importance of Field Work in Offensive of Allied Forces

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England, Friday.—In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists yesterday, General Maurice discussed the recent actions on the Somme. The general staff had undertaken no big operations, he said, but had devoted attention to gaining ground over the crest marked by Schwaben redoubt, from which the bottom of the Ancre valley can be seen.

The importance of the position could be gauged from a captured German order stating that the German artillery positions on the opposite plateau had been overlooked and destroyed from Schwaben redoubt and promising 14 days' leave to any German who captured a British prisoner.

General Maurice explained the prevalence of reports of daily British attacks appearing in German communications as due to the "jumpy" state of the German infantry through the long ordeal to which it had been subjected. The British had the same experience at Ypres, and it was the recognized concomitant of this type of attack sustained over a long period.

AMERICANISM IS MR. HUGHES' BOSTON THEME

Crowd of More Than 10,000 Persons Welcomes Republican Presidential Candidate at Great Arena Rally

A firm stand for an American administration, which should not cater to the demands of aliens abroad in the United States, a plea for higher tariff duties to protect American industries and workmen from a flood of European goods after the war and criticism of organized labor for seemingly abandoning the policy of collective bargaining and arbitration in favor of organized force, characterized the speech of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, to an audience of 10,000 in the Boston Arena last night, the biggest New England rally of the presidential campaign.

An exceptionally cordial greeting by the vast throng, of which Mr. Hughes took occasion to remark in his opening words, was followed by the speaker's remarks of approval and commendation of the approval of the address. At one point he was heckled and the friendly audience tried to shut off the questioner, but Mr. Hughes insisted on a hearing for his auditor and made reply to his questions.

The rally was held under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Hughes was introduced by Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, president of the club, who reviewed briefly the candidate's public record and extolled his fitness for the office of President. Mr. Hughes was the only speaker of the evening.

When the six minute period of cheering had ended after Mr. Hughes had repeatedly raised his hands as a signal for quiet, the presidential candidate thanked the audience for its generous welcome, stating that although he had spoken to vast audiences in his tour of the states he had not looked upon a spectacle more gratifying. The cordial welcome told him "the story of a reunited Republican party, ready for service."

While he could not tell what demands will face the executive during the next four years, he could speak of the fundamental policies which would guide his action if elected. Launching immediately into a statement that he stood for an "American" administration, a statement which was repeatedly broken by prolonged applause, he followed with a declaration that this policy demanded a carefully chosen cabinet, and he promised to secure the ablest cabinet the country had ever had.

"If I am elected, as I expect to be," said the speaker, "we shall have an American administration with exclusively American policies, devoted to American interests. I propose to be an American President, unwavering by any suggestion of foreign influence. We have no place in this country for divided allegiance, for ulterior foreign power. We stand solely and exclusively for American interests, for the dominant Americanism, to the end that we may be a great united people, with a composite but loyal population, press forward to the goal that every true American desires."

Mr. Hughes' conception of the presidency was that of "the business manager of the affairs of the United States, responsible to all the people for the wisest, most careful, most economical, most competent administration of the public business; as an executive of vast authority, to the end that there may be efficiency in every department." Besides the ablest cabinet possible, the President should be entrusted with diplomatic agencies which shall help him in maintaining American rights abroad. He had "absolutely no patience whatever with

HOUSE OF LORDS HAS DEBATE ON U-53'S EXPLOITS

Viscount Grey Says Question as to What Action American Navy Should Take Rests With Washington Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WESTMINSTER, England, Friday.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Sydenham asked for particulars regarding the sinking of British and neutral vessels by the German submarine U-53 and whether the circumstances were in conformity with the German government's pledge that vessels would not be sunk without warning and without having human life. The Germans had gone on sinking every unarmed ship their submarines came across, destroying ships just as they did before though they did not commit murder quite so frequently.

Lord Boredford referred to the assistance rendered by the United States navy, by which the Germans had attempted to keep within their pledge. He thought Britain was bound to take notice of a fact which did not appear quite within the bounds of United States neutrality.

Viscount Grey said information was being collected from such sources as were open to them. Instances multiplied every week of Allied or neutral merchant vessels having torpedoes fired at them without warning and with, in some cases, loss of life from crews being placed in open boats. He saw no use at the moment in discussing the question further, as the pledge was one between Germany and the United States, and it would do no good whatever to discuss what the policy of the United States was or ought to be regarding the German navy, on this subject. It was a matter for the United States government and not for Britain to say what was the policy and action the circumstances required the American navy to take.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the military situation in Rumania was engaging the most anxious attention not only of the British government, but of all the Allies. They had taken for many weeks past and were taking every possible step to support their comrades in Rumania in the splendid struggle they were making.

He hoped no unduly pessimistic view would be taken of the future. Russia, France, Britain and Italy had been and were concerting measures by which each would do all in its power to support Rumania in the struggle.

A discussion on drink control was opened by Colonel Gretton, who thought the control board was exceeding its functions and who moved that its proceedings and expenditure should be made subject to the control of a minister responsible to Parliament. He produced a map of England, showing a very extensive controlled area in black and claimed that the control board had not experience enough to deal effectually with the trade.

Some of their orders, like the "no treating" order, were incapable of administration. Mr. Bartley Dennis, who seconded, differed from the mover of the motion regarding the "no treating" order as a great blessing, and "supporting the abolition of the 'long pull,' credit and even the Carlisle experiment, to all of which Colonel Gretton had objected.

Mr. Montagu showed that control orders were demanded by the police, the war office and munition works. As a result of the orders the weekly convictions for drunkenness had fallen in England from 1497 in the first nine months of 1915 to 812 in the same period this year and in Scotland from 722 to 460. The improvement was sudden, followed control and was most marked in the case of women. The consumption of alcohol in beer had dropped from 15,000,000 to 13,000,000 barrels and in spirits from 15,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Montagu showed that no order for scheduling an area was made by the control board on its own responsibility but only on recommendations by the munitions ministry and military authorities. It was the munitions ministry and not the board which was responsible for having gone so far. The motion was defeated by 97 votes to 85.

TRANSYLVANIA AS MAIN FRONT FOR RUMANIANS

Northern Part of Frontier Vital—Dobrudja Not of First Military Importance to Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England, Friday.—In a discussion on the Rumanian situation yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a reliable authority stated that the Rumanians had undoubtedly suffered a severe reverse in the Dobrudja. There was no reason for great anxiety, however, even if all the Dobrudja were lost, for from personal experience, he could testify that it was not a vital military necessity to Rumania. He did not consider there was a risk of the Russo-Rumanian forces, being trapped against the Danube for the Russians had advanced from Reni, in the north, where they had crossed and by that way they could retire. The main front, he continued, was the Transylvanian. Here the northern part of the frontier was vital to the maintenance of communications between Rumania and the rest of Europe, but the Rumanians were defending the passes successfully. He assumed that the Allies were taking important measures to aid Rumania.

Regarding the French success at Verdun he denied that the Germans had weakened their line for the sake of the eastern front. In fact, he concluded, there were now more German divisions in the West than on July 1, and the fact was the Verdun collapse was a sign of general German exhaustion.

HAVERHILL CASE LIKELY TO GET TO THE JURY TODAY

Arguments of Counsel for Various Defendants Are Made Before Judge Quinn in Superior Court at Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LAWRENCE, Mass.—Deliberations of the jury in the Haverhill plot trial in the Essex county superior criminal court here probably begin late this afternoon, following the completion of arguments of the prosecution after the defense had finished its case.

In the arguments of counsel for the defendants it was pointed out that the verdict of the jury is to establish the fact of whether or not Mayor Albert L. Bartlett and the four aldermen indicted by the grand jury neglected to perform their duty in dealing with the riotous throng on April 3 when Thomas E. Leyden of Somerville was prevented by the mob from lecturing in the Haverhill city hall auditorium on the relationship of the Roman Catholic church toward the public schools.

A feature of the argument presented by Attorney John J. Winn in behalf of Mayor Bartlett was his declaration that, after the permit for Mr. Leyden to lecture had been vetoed by the mayor, the latter, notwithstanding, fully intended that Mr. Leyden "should lecture in peace." Attorney Winn asserted that his client had no enmity toward Mr. Leyden.

He claimed that on good authority the mayor learned that there would be no attempt to give a lecture in the auditorium that night and consequently accepted an invitation to attend a school festival in his neighborhood, he being an educator himself.

Continuing, the attorney said that the mayor had been threatened with tar and feathers, yet he fearlessly went among the people in front of city hall, not ordering the police to drive the crowd or to make unnecessary arrests, since, he said, the mayor did not want any violence. The militia was said to have been ordered out only to prevent an unlawful assembly.

In addressing the jury following the argument of Attorney Winn, District Attorney Louis S. Cox spoke of the great importance of "this crime against the public peace," asserting that individual feelings for the defendants were of no account.

(Continued on page five, column one)

WAR SECRETARY BAKER ISSUES RAID WARNING

Information Sent Out of Attack Planned by Mexican Agitators in Effort to Discredit Carranza Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Positive information has been received by the war and state departments that either a raid upon some United States settlement by Villistas or an attack upon United States troops in Mexico has been planned. Secretary Baker last night issued the following statement: "The war department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the administration's policy toward Mexico, in connection with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border between now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the administration has adopted for the protection of the border."

"It is significant in this connection that both the state and war departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin. Full particulars have been transmitted to General Funston and General Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack."

Secretary Baker issued a supplementary statement today bearing on the situation in which he said he did not wish the inference drawn from his statement of yesterday that he believes the Republican party or organization has anything to do with the plot. He referred to the "enemies of the administration" phrase in his statement as follows:

"The Mexican opponents of the de facto government of Mexico would be only too glad to complicate the relations between the United States and Mexico. Our information is that they think this an appropriate time to do so. The statement made by the department tonight to discourage any such adventure on their part in that direction."

Secretary Lansing had nothing further today to add to his comment last night, further than to declare that it is inconceivable to him that any citizen of the United States could be so heartless, unpatriotic and wanton as to do anything in the way of promoting a raid for a political purpose.

He said the main motive in making public the plot was not actuated by any desire to defend the President or any political purpose, but was intended to prevent the carrying out of the plot and to save lives that would be sacrificed in a raid.

Questioned as to the source of the information and as to the identity of persons engaged in the plot the secretary said there are many refugees in El Paso who are inimical to the United States. Further than this he would make no comment on the point.

The details of the evidence of the plot were not learned during the night. The general purpose is identical with that forecast in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Secretary Lansing during the evening authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no thought of intimating in any way that citizens of the United States were concerned in the proposed raid. The secretary of state said it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the statement of Mr. Baker in a partisan way.

He denounced such a construction as absolutely unwarranted, and reiterated the position, so far as the state department is concerned, that he has steadfastly refrained from permitting the department to participate in or be influenced by political bias or considerations during the campaign. He also said it is inconceivable to him that any citizens of the United States could be concerned in any plot of this character.

The department of justice, it is understood, is using every endeavor to get all possible evidence. At the present moment, it is said, there is nothing definite in the shape of evidence in possession of the department's agents, as the information that has been given to the state and war departments does not indicate clearly the exact place where the proposed raid is to be carried out, but, in the absence of such information, it was thought that publication of the information in the government's possession might operate to prevent the raid.

In any event the government is prepared. The reports from General Bell, received on Tuesday, while they did not contain any reference to a (Continued on page five, column five)

GREEK EVENTS POINT TO BASIS OF COMPROMISE

Entente Decisions Will Eliminate Danger to Allies on Salonika Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ATHENS, Greece, Friday.—The French official communiqué announcing an improvement in the position, following as it does an interview between the Entente powers, and the King has caused considerable surprise. This is because it has been made public simultaneously with the Entente decision, conveyed to the government in Athens, of its intention to support the Venizelist government and is, therefore, taken as an indication that a basis of compromise has been reached.

Meantime the decree disbanding the class of 1913 and men called up on Sept. 10 has been published. Conscripts of the 1914 class will remain with the colors until the calling up of the 1915 class which will follow the complete training of the 1915 class. Some of the demands made by the Allies have been met. The Thessaly troops, it is believed, will be transferred to the Missolonghi line.

The position is still obscure "but the Entente decisions regarding the Athens government while not forcing Greece from her neutrality will eliminate any danger to the armies at the Salonika front and will prevent any action designed to hinder any one wishing to join the Venizelist movement."

At the cabinet council on Wednesday a decree was signed dismissing from the government service M. Politis, director-general of foreign affairs, and two other foreign officials who have joined the national movement.

BOSTON HEARS CANDIDATES OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Former Governor Hanly and Ira Landrith Arrive With Special Train and Former Delivers an Address on the Common

Alliance of the liquor traffic with other special interests is a constant menace to good government and constitutes a formidable obstacle for the Prohibition movement, declared former Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, the Prohibition candidate for President, in a speech to an audience of 200 on the Charles street mall this noon. Inevitable government by the special interests was said to dominate in many of the states, and the liquor traffic, he said, was a constant menace to good government and constituted a formidable obstacle for the Prohibition movement.

The rally followed the arrival of the Prohibition national campaign special train at the Huntington avenue station shortly before noon. Candidate Hanly, Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, manager of the campaign, Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, Prohibition candidate for Governor, Solon W. Bingham of Boston, chairman of the Prohibition state committee, and several other local Prohibition leaders were on the special when it drew into the station, the local leaders having joined the national party at Springfield, Worcester and South Framingham, where rallies were held this forenoon.

A crowd quickly gathered on the mall when the automobiles which conveyed the campaign party from the station came to a stop. Candidate Hanly was introduced by Manager Stewart as a former Republican Governor of Indiana who had become convinced of the immediate need of national prohibition of beverage liquors, and acting on this conviction had gone over to the Prohibition party.

Mr. Hanly immediately launched into an attack on special interests which dominated state officials and legislatures and secure legislation against public good. These interests, of which the liquor traffic is the worst, from a moral and social standpoint, work in the background. He had encountered them when Governor of Indiana and had brought their works to light.

He criticized Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, for not uncovering and making public the doings of similar special interests when he was Governor of New York state.

Mr. Hanly stated that he had been trying to learn the Republican nomination (Continued on page five, column two)

NAVAL CLASH IN ENGLISH CHANNEL. DESTROYERS LOST

LONDON, England, Friday.—Last night 10 enemy destroyers participated in an attempt to raid the cross-channel transport service, according to an official statement issued today by the British admiralty.

The empty transport Queen was sunk, it says, but the crew was saved. Two of the enemy destroyers were sunk and the rest driven off. The British destroyer Flirt is missing and it is feared is lost. The destroyer Nubian was disabled and forced aground.

PAN-AMERICAN IDEALS ARE HELD BEST FOR PEACE

League to Enforce Republican Institutions Is Said by Southern Diplomats to Be Broader Than Peace League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The relation of Pan-Americanism to proposals advanced for establishing the peace of the world after the European war, is considered by diplomats here a subject worthy the best thought of the statesmen of this hemisphere. If a league to enforce peace shall be formed, the specific issue shall arise as to whether that league shall deal with the peace of the world, or of the eastern hemisphere, and, even if such a league sets itself the worldwide task, Pan-Americanism will be something none the less momentous. It is held by its advocates, for it is something distinct in essence from the idea of a league to enforce peace.

For this idea is that peace, friendship and progress shall be secured among the community of nations in the western hemisphere by freedom to develop under government by the people. This idea sees peace as a product of republican institutions, so the maintenance of republican institutions becomes the essential desideratum. It is quite near to adoption last night, should have proposed mutual guarantee of republican institutions. This, a leading Pan-Americanist stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is a more radical, a more rudimentary thing than a league to enforce peace, and a thing nearer to the right way to go at the establishment of permanent peace.

Development of Pan-Americanism from an idea into a political alliance would, then, make it into a league to enforce republican form of government among its constituent members, not into a league to enforce peace. That, in fact, is precisely what the so-called "Pan-American" or "statu quo" treaties, proposed by all the American republics, were on the point of making; and it is because the wording of the most momentous clause in the treaty meant, if it meant anything, that a league was about to be formed which should enforce this bond of agreement by arms if necessary, that the treaties have been regarded by some diplomats here as relatively a much more radical proposal than the league to enforce peace.

Given clear recognition of the distinction between the proposal for a league to enforce peace and Pan-Americanism, the question of their relation is of more than academic interest, it is pointed out by students of the subject. The idea of a league to enforce peace is seen to be coming more and more strongly to the fore and may, before long, call for formulating of policy by all the American republics; then the relation of Pan-Americanism to it ought to be understood, with something like accord, in the interests of its own development.

That there is no conflict in the two things is evident, so both may exist side by side. But, as the Monroe doctrine would be generally held to be a part of the policy of the United States to be maintained in the interests of this hemisphere, however many guarantees of European peace there might be, so, Pan-Americanists say, Pan-Americanism is the essential thing in common in the policy of the Americas, a thing, though idealistic and somewhat indefinite, too great value to the American republics and the world to be dropped when it is just reaching a stage of thrifty growth.

SUBMARINE ARRIVAL IS NOT VERIFIED

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A report on the waterfront here that a submarine had passed in the capes could not be verified by the weather observer at Cape Henry or by naval observers at Ft. Monroe. The truth of the report was scouted at Cape Henry.

U-BOATS SINK MORE NORWEGIAN VESSELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Friday.—Further reports are at hand of the sinking of Norwegian vessels by German submarines, including the large steamers Raffand and Jagersborg and the Athene, torpedoed while carrying ore, which the Germans have admitted previously is not contraband. Other Norwegian vessels sunk besides those mentioned are the Sola, the Dag and the Venus II.

GEORGIA WELFARE CONGRESS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. MACON, Ga.—State-wide interest has been aroused in Georgia's first Social Welfare Congress which opens in Macon today, and attendance by representative persons from all parts of the Commonwealth is assured. Improvements in penal legislation and penal institutions of the state will be one of the main subjects of discussion, and plans for a permanent Social Welfare organization with state recognition will be formulated.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

CHIEF OBJECTS OF ALLIES' DRIVE ON SOMME FRONT

French and British Armies Aim at Decisive Transfer of Equilibrium of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—An authoritative account of the Anglo-French offensive on the River Somme up to the middle of September, published in the Bulletin des Armées, describes in detail the German defenses, and estimates the results of the battle as fairly as possible considering the fact that it is not yet completed.

The German defensive lines on the front attacked on July 1 were organized as follows: There came first the strong lines based on the powerfully organized positions of Thiepval, Ovillers la Boisselle, Fricourt, Mametz, Curlu, Frise, Compiègne, Fay, Soyécourt, and consisting of a series of parallel trenches—generally three—between which were numerous shelters for men, machine guns, and ammunition. This first line varied between 500 and 1000 yards in depth. Behind it came a second line of positions consisting of trenches with blockhouses for machine guns, the whole being protected by a wide system of barbed wire. This second line ran from Grandcourt through Pozieres, the two Bazeintins, Longueval, Guillemont, Maurepas, Herbécourt, Assevillers, and Belloy-en-Santerre to Ablaincourt. At certain sections, such as between Estrees and Denicourt and Maurepas and Herbécourt, there was between the first and second lines a system of intermediary trenches. In addition to all these there were further back a series of other organizations which the Germans constructed during the battle, although these never reached the solidity of the older defenses.

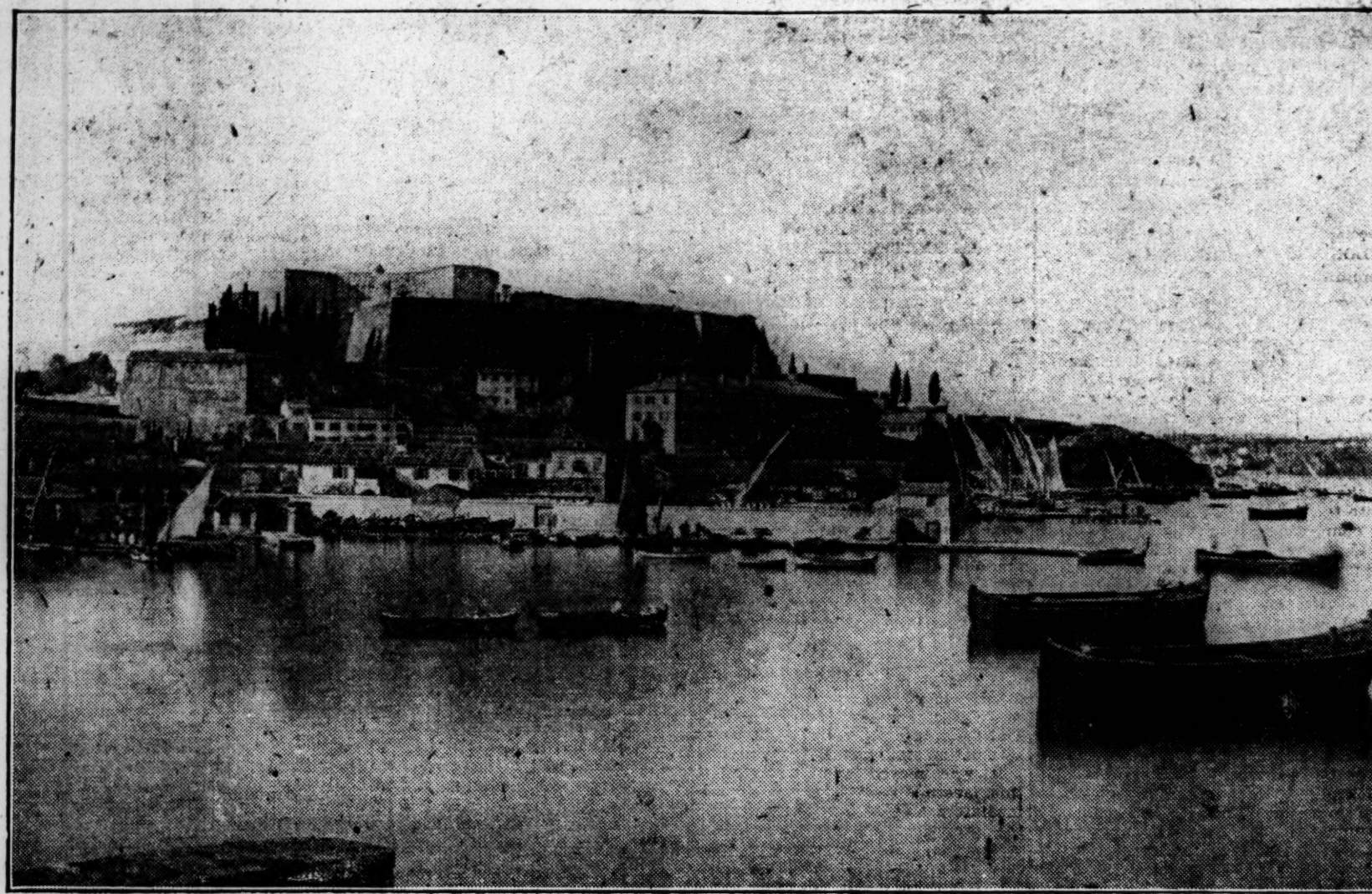
The length of the attacking front from Gommecourt to Verdun was about 25 miles, divided about equally between the French and the British. The two armies joined up at a point indicated by a line cutting the western outskirts of Maricourt, and the farm on Hill 139 to the north of Hardecourt. The first phase of the battle extended from July 1 to 6 when after a preliminary artillery preparation, which lasted several days, the first and greater part of the second German positions were victoriously carried. The second phases of the battle lasted from July 6 to Sept. 3, and may be summed up as having consisted in the completion of the occupation of the German second line of positions and the widening of the breach thus made by means of local actions. The third phase of the battle, which began with the resumption of the joint Anglo-French offensive on Sept. 3 is still in progress.

During the two and a half months, the account continues, the allied troops have constantly affirmed their superiority over the enemy. While all their attacks have succeeded, and for the most part more than achieved objectives aimed at, the German counterattacks have either not been able to reach the allied lines or else have resulted in the enemy being again driven out of the reconquered ground within 24 hours of its recapturing. To appreciate this tactical result it is only necessary to recall the fluctuations of the fighting at Verdun, in the Argonne, in Champagne, and in Artois, where ground was frequently won and lost time after time, and in many cases held for weeks at a time before again changing hands. The comparison proves that in the Somme battle the equilibrium of the struggle tends more and more in favor of the Allies. This view is confirmed by the number of prisoners taken and the amount of booty secured by the French troops.

Between July 1 and Sept. 17 the French alone in their part of the Somme battlefield took 30,000 "undoubtedly" and over 4500 wounded prisoners, and captured 144 guns (of which more than half were heavy guns); a number of trench mortars, about 500 Maxim's, quantities of shells, and a captive balloon.

Finally, during the two and a half months under review, the Franco-British armies conquered a zone of territory measuring 180 square kilometers, or 10 square miles more than the Germans actually won during the six months between Avoncourt and Elz. Here again, in comparison with previous offensives in one part or another of the western front, the advantage is entirely in favor of the allied offensive on the Somme.

Such are the remarkable tactical advantages which the Allies owe to the unequalled dash and courage of their troops, to the now abundant supply of artillery and munitions (which have been used with a masterliness which could not be surpassed, as the Germans have themselves said), and to the superiority of our aviation. Looked at from the point of view of the whole war, the results already achieved by the battle of the Somme cannot, of course, be gauged merely by the fact that we have gained 180 square kilometers of territory. The French army realizes keenly that the liberation of national territory will be accomplished only by the decisive transfer of the equilibrium of the campaign in our favor. It is this breaking down of the equilibrium that the French are now striving for on the Somme, as all the Allies are pursuing it on the rest of the front.



A general view of the harbor, Corfu

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were concentrated before the great French eastern fortress have ebbed away regularly towards the Somme. Better still, with the development of the Somme battle the enemy before Verdun soon changed from the offensive to the defensive, as is conclusively proved by comparing the number of prisoners taken by the French in the Verdun region in the months of July and August respectively. In July these numbered 811. In August the German prisoners taken in the Verdun area amounted to 3000. Further the effect of the battle of the Somme has been definitely to wrest from the Germans the initiative in the operations in progress.

The battle of the Somme is successfully developing towards securing the balance of equilibrium. Between July 1 and 9, 18 German divisions were engaged in the battle. Between July 10 and 31, 12 fresh divisions were brought up, but during that period only three of the original 18 were capable of being thrown into the fighting line a second time. Between Aug. 23 and 30 a period of comparative calm, no fewer than 26 divisions were transferred to fresh positions on the western front. To sum up, between July 1 and Sept. 17, 67 fresh divisions and 17 fresh battalions were engaged by the Germans in the battle of the Somme. Of these troops 34 divisions were sent to the British front and 33 divisions, plus 17 battalions, went to the French front, so that there were 310 battalions facing the British and 312 against the French. The greater part of these units were drawn from sectors where no attack is in progress and sent into the battle, from which they returned not only reduced in numbers but especially in morale. They have had to submit to an aerial service superior to their own, to the bombardment by artillery superior to theirs, and in every encounter with the allied infantry they have been beaten.

Thus the battle of the Somme, in addition to using up enormous numbers of Germany's men and vast quantities of her material of war, and bringing about the tactical advantages for the Allies which have been set forth above, has also produced a change in morale.

OCCUPATION OF GORIZIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The systematic character of the Italian occupation of Gorizia is illustrated by the fact that two squadrons of the royal carabinieri, the Italian military police, accompanied the operating forces. On Aug. 8, over a hundred of them crossed the only bridge over the Isonzo on foot while it was still under Austrian fire, and early in the morning of the ninth they were able to report that the town was clear of enemy troops, and that measures had been taken to maintain public order by occupying the principal buildings. A close search was made in all the houses and underground premises and several scores of Austrian soldiers were taken prisoners. By the evening mounted carabinieri had managed to cross the bridge, although it was considered in an unsafe condition, and further measures were taken to insure public peace. The population, numbering about 8000, showed no hostility. The water supply was cut, as the springs were in the hands of the enemy, and an electric pump was at once requested from the military authorities, that water might be drawn from the Isonzo, the various wells in the town being rendered serviceable in the meantime. A distribution of bread was instituted, use being made of the little flour found in the towns and steps were taken for a sufficient supply of flour and other articles of prime necessity. Special care was taken to prevent theft and pillage. Houses were closed and a watch set. Further reinforcements of carabinieri entered Gorizia on the tenth, and greater vigilance could then be maintained, and on the following day the service was extended to the suburbs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CORFU, Greece—At a sitting of the Serbian Skupstina, at Corfu, M. Ljuba Davidovitch, minister of public instruction, after a speech by Dr. Velizar Jankovitch, referring to the Serbian children who are being educated in France and Great Britain, expressed, amid the loud applause of the Chamber, their deep gratitude to France and Great Britain for their generosity in welcoming the Serbian children, and allowing them to obtain the benefit of French and British culture. "I am convinced," the minister continued, "that the mere intercourse between the children whose fathers fought at Kumanovo, Monastir, Bregalnica, Roudnik, and Kosmaj, with the children of those who fought on the Marne and the Yser, at Verdun, and in Champagne, will be most valuable for our country. The Serbian children will return to their country to spread the blessings of French and British education."

TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An economic branch of the British Italian League was inaugurated at a recent meeting held in London, which was addressed by Mr. Runciman, president of the board of trade.

Mr. Runciman, in his address emphasized the important part many had taken in the development of Italy in the past by the financing of industries, the giving of credit, and the systematic study of the needs of the Italian market, while British financiers and manufacturers had treated Italy as a minor market for their energies. The rupture of Italy with Germany offered, he continued, a supreme opportunity for a reversal of this state of things. Italian sentiment was never so favorable to England and unfavorable to Germany as today. The Italian government had recently promulgated decrees corresponding to the action already taken in the United Kingdom for the control of enemy capital and the closing down of enemy firms. All the vast needs of Italy hitherto supplied by Germany would therefore have to be satisfied more and more from allied countries. One of the chief tasks of the league would be to bring British manufacturers into touch with those needs. Another equally important task would be to bring the Italian producer into touch with the British consumer of all those classes of goods which Italy previously exported to enemy countries, but might well send to Great Britain, or again goods which England had bought from enemy countries in the past, but might now buy from Italy instead.

These two tasks would demand an active and systematic organization of the league through all the great centers of this country. The league must constitute a focusing point and information bureau for all its members in the country, and a link with the corresponding Italian organization in Italy. For this purpose he undertook the resources of the board of trade should be freely at the disposal of the league. Certain definite steps had already been taken to give practical effect to the general purpose. One was the formation of the British-Italian corporation, a body created to promote financial facilities for the development of future trade between the countries. Another was the starting of an overland service for bringing Italian agricultural produce to the British market. The president of the board of trade concluded with the hope that the immense possibilities inherent in the league's work would be widely recognized and grasped by the traders and bankers of this country, and that the executive would continually bear in view that it was the duty of the league to assist the Italian exporter to Great Britain not less than the British exporter to Italy.

BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINST OPPONENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Public Trustee has issued the following notes on the royal proclamation, requiring claims of British subjects against enemies to be recorded.

The royal proclamation of Sept. 7, 1916, requires British subjects in the United Kingdom to make returns in respect of their claims against enemies. Such claims fall into two classes, viz.: (1) Claims against enemy governments, and (2) claims against enemy subjects, including, of course, firms and companies. Claims against enemy governments are recorded with the director of the foreign claims office, unless they are claims in respect of money invested in the securities of enemy governments, states, and municipalities, all of which should be recorded with the Public Trustee.

The claims to be recorded with the Public Trustee fall into two, great classes. In the first place, there are claims by British subjects in respect of property, belonging to them in enemy territories. The word "property" is to be taken in its widest meaning, and will include, for example, the following: Securities of enemy governments, states, or municipalities; enemy industrial and commercial securities of all kinds; securities of any kind held in safe custody for British subjects by enemy firms or banks; land and houses; capital invested in enemy businesses; trade stocks in enemy hands; patents, copyrights, and concessions belonging to British subjects by enemy firms or banks; cargoes on enemy ships, whether in neutral or enemy waters; cash and personal effects, furniture, etc. As some difficulty may be felt with regard to securities, it should be carefully noted that no matter where the documentary evidence of title may be—if, for example, a British subject has an investment in Russian Fours, he should record the title, even if the securities are in his own possession in England or in the hands of bankers or brokers in New York or Berlin, though, of course, the whereabouts of the securities should be noted on the form. Claims of this sort are made to the Public Trustee on a form called Registration Order "H."

The second class of return made to the Public Trustee is in respect of the following: (1) Debts due to British subjects by enemy firms or persons, (2) balances of any amount held to the credit of British subjects by enemy banks, and (3) unpaid interest or dividends which have accrued since the outbreak of the war on securities which have already been registered on the form mentioned above. These returns are made on a form which is called Registration Order "G." It should be added that claims can also be made in respect of personal luggage which was lost while traveling back from enemy countries to this country. Persons who desire to make a claim in this respect should ask to be supplied with Registration Order "J." In making the returns the actual value of all property and securities as at the outbreak of war should be given in English currency. For the purposes of calculation it will be sufficient to reckon 20 marks, and 24 kronen as equal to £1.

Voluntary returns have also been made to the Public Trustee in respect of claims against persons living in territory occupied by the enemy or in respect of property situated in such territory. Such returns do not fall within the scope of the royal proclamation, but in view of the information which they give, the Public Trustee hopes that all who have these claims to make and have not already made them will do so. It should be clearly understood by those who have already

made a voluntary return furnishing all particulars required that no fresh return is necessary under the proclamation. If, however, anyone who has already made a return desires to amend that return, or to make an addition to it in respect of unpaid interest or dividends which may have become payable since the date of his previous return, he should apply for the necessary forms for this purpose. In these cases, however, a note should be made on the form to the effect that the return is an additional or amended return, as the case may be.

The Public Trustee lays stress on the fact that the information which will be available as the result of these returns is of the utmost importance. He adds that shareholders in English companies owning property in enemy territory should not make claims in respect of their individual holdings, as the companies should, of course, make the necessary claims in their corporate capacity. The necessary forms may be obtained at the Public Trustee offices in Kingsway, London, and Albert-square, Manchester, either on personal application or through the post.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

BRISBANE, Australia—The Queensland government recently appointed a board to investigate the position of the sugar industry of Australia with regard to the possibility of over production, the wisdom of establishing additional mills, and the most suitable localities for such mills, if required. The report now available shows that no fewer than 15 applications for new mills were investigated. A summary of the findings is as follows:

The mills now in operation, with the assistance of the South Johnstone, are capable of producing 355,000 tons of sugar in a season. The commonwealth consumption is 260,000 tons, with a yearly increase of some 5000 tons as long as the population maintains its present rate of progress. If sufficient cane be forthcoming to keep all the mills fully occupied there will be an over production of 95,000 tons per annum, but there is no reason to anticipate a yield of more than 310,000 tons, increasing to 315,000 tons when the projected additions to certain mills are completed. It is consequently certain, with the first season as good as that of 1913, Australia will be faced with over production. On the second point the board reported that it would be unwise for the Queensland government to erect additional mills at the present time under existing conditions.

CONSTABLES AS VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an army council instruction explaining the conditions under which special constables may enrol in volunteer corps while continuing to serve as special constables, it is pointed out that this permission must not be regarded as relieving special constables of any of their obligations as such. Those special constables who decide to enrol in volunteer corps will be required to remain special constables and to devote to constabulary work the same amount of time and the same good will as in the past. All special constables belonging to the Metropolitan and City Police areas will, on the occurrence of an emergency, remain at the disposal of the commissioners of police for their respective areas until released by these officers for military duty with the volunteer corps, to which they severally belong. General officers commanding-in-chief will be responsible that no members of this section are included in any scheme of military duties, such as the guarding of lines of communication, required to be performed by volunteers on emergency; that is to say, the force will be called out for actual military service only if, and when, it becomes necessary for the purpose of repelling an enemy in the event of an invasion being imminent.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Australia—In his financial statement to the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. Higgs, the Commonwealth treasurer, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor said, the receipts for the last financial year totaled £91,052,000, of which the ordinary revenue was £30,627,000. The war loans raised in Australia totaled £35,257,000, and the war loans from the British government £22,400,000. The total receipts for the current financial year were estimated at £127,836,000 including revenue, £38,929,000; war loans to be raised in Australia, £45,931,000; loan from the British government, £13,000,000; balance of war loans from the previous year £17,075,000. The expenditure for the current year Mr. Higgs estimated at £127,836,000, of which ordinary expenditure, including new works and increased old age pensions would account for £32,586,000, war expenditure from revenue £6,343,000, and war expenditure from loans £78,956,000. It was proposed to reduce the limit of exemption from income tax to £100, except in the case of married men and single men with dependents. On the other hand it was intended to increase the old age pension to 12s. 6d.

The following is a summary of the Commonwealth government taxation proposals. Entertainment tax at the rate of one halfpenny on each three-pence, estimated to produce £1,000,000. War-time profits, 1915-1916, 50 per cent, allowing exemption on £200, and profit standard 5 per cent, in the case of a business carried on or owned by a company or other body corporate, and 6 per cent in the case of any other business; estimated to produce £1,000,000. War-time profits, 1916-1917, allowing exemption on £200, and profit standard 7 per cent in the case of a business carried on or owned by a company or other body corporate, and 8 per cent in the case of any other business. The government takes all war profits over that sum. Estimated to produce £2,000,000. Twenty-five per cent increase on income tax. Reduction in exemption to £100. Flat rate £1 on incomes between £100 and £200. Exemption on each child raised to £26. Married or single with dependents exempted to £126. Estimated to produce £1,000,000. Levy on wealth for repatriation fund, 1½ per cent on all estates, real and personal, of the value of over £500. Estimated to produce £3,333,333.

BATTLE IN DOBRUDJA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The following official details of the great battle in the Dobrudja, which ended in a victory for the Rumano-Russian army on Sept. 19, have been published:

The supreme command learned on Sept. 17 that detachments had been compelled to retire before superior enemy forces and were falling back slowly. Measures were taken to meet the situation, and a desperate battle began on a front stretching from the Danube to the Black sea. Fighting opened along the Danube, where columns consisting mostly of Germans were endeavoring to force their way to Cernavoda. This effort was defeated by the resistance of the Rumanian troops, who made repeated bayonet attacks. Supported by the fire of the Rumanian monitors in the river, these brought the German advance to a standstill. For two days fighting was of a most desperate character, but finally at 9 in the evening of Sept. 19, the enemy onslaught reached its climax. The Allied troops, by a formidable counter-attack, succeeded in overthrowing the enemy right wing, which fell in disorder. The Allied troops then continued their advance, driving the enemy before them. As for Turtakal, the importance of its capture has been ridiculously exaggerated by the Germans. The intervention of several Russian divisions by the side of the Rumanians sufficed to stop General von Mackensen, who was disturbed also by the strong offensive of General Sarraill's army, and to drive him back.

TASK OF CHURCH AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Presiding over the annual conference of the Church of England Men's Society in the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester, the Archbishop of York said there was growing up in the hearts of their people a feeling that there should be opened up to those who had lent their lives some share of all for which they had fought, and that in their cities as well as in country places there would be, after this war, for every English man, woman and child, a free birthright to all that had made human life greatest and noblest in the past. He thought there was at the beginning of the war a good deal of exaggerated language used as to the extent of the depth of the religious depression on their soldiers. But what they did know was this, that numbers of men had been brought down to face great realities, that multitudes had shown a real openness to the claim of religion; and they also knew that those who had been most touched had often been those who were the most slack in the stable basis of a hold upon the creed and sacraments of the church. A recent inquiry by the chaplains at the front had revealed the appalling extent of the ignorance of the church's faith and sacraments on the part of a great many of the soldiers who had written themselves down as members of the Church of England. That showed how little had been done, and showed as by a flash-light what the church was called upon to attempt in the future. Other claims would be made upon the church. Were they ready for them?

SOUTH AFRICAN COAL PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The general manager of the South African railways, in a recent report, points out that shipping companies which have hitherto relied entirely upon other coals, have, as a result of war conditions, had to resort to South African coal, and it is anticipated that many of these companies will, on the return of normal times, continue to use this coal. The price of bunker coal at South African ports has not been seriously affected by war conditions in comparison to prices at competitive bunkering ports. This will be readily seen from the following comparison of the prices of bunker coal per long ton (2240 pounds) at certain ports on the trade routes between Europe and the east: Durban, 20s. 9d. to 24s. 6d.; Cape Town, 32s. 6d. to 34s.; Port Said, 106s. 6d.; Aden, 110s.; Madeira and Las Palmas, 89s. 6d.; Teneriffe, 89s.; Naples, 110s.

The cheap rate at which coal is obtainable at Durban and Cape Town, and the greater immunity from war risks of the Cape route, will act as strong incentives in attracting shipping to South Africa during the continuance of present conditions.

IMPORTATION OF ORANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With reference to the announcement of July 28, on the subject of the importation of oranges and the proclamation of that date prohibiting their importation except under license, the board of trade announced that in view of the unfavorable conditions affecting this season's crop of oranges it is in their opinion unnecessary to continue the restriction on their importation. A proclamation canceling the prohibition will, therefore, be issued and the advisory committee will be dissolved.

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NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

WESTERN DISTRICTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—While the politicians are placing Ohio in the doubtful column, there seem many indications, to the observer on the ground, pointing to the preponderance of Wilson sentiment in that state. Ohio, a manufacturing commonwealth and railroad center, naturally is deeply affected by the Adamson law arguments. This alone has given Mr. Wilson a tremendous power in the state. Labor's strength is a great quantity in Ohio, and its being thrown in the balance for Mr. Wilson will prove a certain factor. In Cincinnati, the extreme activity of the well-organized Republican forces, with constant urging from leaders to greater effort, indicates an unmistakable lack of confidence of success, although the Republican normal vote almost insures a plurality. Yet the amount of the plurality is in decided doubt.

The German-American Alliance's antagonism to Mr. Wilson, no doubt, will cost many votes. But there is a compensating angle to this agitation. The extreme views of these opponents have reacted to make more than a few men, normally Republican, turn to the Wilson side as a protest against what they consider un-American agitation. The so-called non-partisan visit of President Wilson to Cincinnati to speak before the City Club yesterday undoubtedly aided the Democratic cause in southern Ohio.

Despite this present Wilson sentiment, apparently much stronger than the strict Democratic sentiment, there may be changes before election, as it is well known that the Republican organization has achieved surprising results in the past and may do so again.

Illinois Part Suffrage

Women to Vote for President But Not for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois women are the only ones in the 12 suffrage states who enjoy only a partial suffrage on Nov. 7. While they will be casting their first ballot for President, they will not be allowed to ballot for Governor. Woman suffrage in Illinois is by legislative enactment, not covering offices under the state constitution; and, to be made complete, the constitution must be amended or changed, as by constitutional convention. A very strong movement on general grounds toward calling a convention for constitutional revision exists and action is possible at this winter's Legislature.

Offices women vote for at the November election include presidential electors, university trustees, member of the state board of equalization by congressional districts; and in Chicago, in addition, members of the board of assessors, member of the board of review, county surveyor, president and three trustees of the district. Downstate there may be local offices, not here included, for which the women may ballot. They get no vote on congressmen, state ticket, or Legislature. Neither do they vote on the tax amendment. The significance of this ruling of the attorney-general is that, if followed in the future, the women will get no vote on any proposed suffrage amendment.

The Illinois women's vote is certain to be large. The necessity of completing the suffrage is encouraging suffrage organizations over the state and arousing women to interest in things political. The recent Chicago woman's registration of 304,261 gives this city the largest vote of any American municipality, a total of 808,728. A comparison of the voting population of the suffrage states makes it a certainty that Illinois will cast the largest suffrage vote in the Union. California is the only other state that can compare in population with Illinois, and according to the latest figures California had 920,397 voting men, while Illinois had 1,743,182. The women's vote will of course hold some proportion to the men's.

Full Suffrage Effort

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association Makes Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The women of Illinois are laying plans to work for full suffrage in the state this year under the leadership of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, headed by the recently elected Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of this city. At the association's state convention the manner of the effort was left to the discretion of the state board, and this body will meet in Chicago next week to go over work for the coming year and designate the personnel of organization.

The women will seek to gain full suffrage either through the medium of an amendment to the amending clause of the state constitution or through a constitutional convention granting full suffrage. At present the constitution is very difficult of amendment, only one proposition being submitted at a time and that requiring a majority of all votes cast at the election, regardless of how many are cast for the amendment.

Mrs. Trout holds some hope of the amending clause being changed to demand only a majority of votes on the amendment but says that the course of the suffrage association will be largely determined by what the men think best. A strong movement for a new constitution has made itself felt over the state.

A systematic organization of women

is planned, together with the raising of a large campaign fund. Mrs. J. W. McGraw of Glenwood, Ill., remains chairman of the legislative work of the state association.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, the first woman presidential elector, has decided to move for a direct amendment to the constitution and has incorporated a society for this purpose. Relative to comment without the state on several recent figures in which woman voters have figured, Mrs. Trout had this to say to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We must realize that there are groups of women who differ politically, the same as men do, but the great bulk of all the Democratic and Republican women, the Socialist and Prohibition women of Illinois, are conducting themselves in a way to win the respect of all the women and of the politicians. The right of the men to the suffrage is never questioned because little groups of men sometimes do things that are not wise."

"Dry" Candidate Gains

Minnesota Congressional District Is to Be Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Deep interest is being taken by politicians of all parties in the campaign which is being waged in the seventh congressional district by State Senator E. E. Loebeck, Prohibition candidate for Congress, against Congressman A. J. Volstead. The "dry" aspirant is gaining more strength against his Republican opponent than the candidate of any party other than Republican in the state.

Many Republican voters are opposed to Mr. Volstead because of his votes on the McElmore resolution and the Adamson eight-hour bill, and the Prohibition candidate is taking advantage of this fact and his own personal popularity in the district in his effort to become the first Prohibition candidate ever elected to Congress from the Northwest. The Republican apprehension over Mr. Volstead's fate has impelled the state campaign committee to send Senator Knute Nelson to the district to make several speeches in the interest of his colleague in the lower house. These are the only speeches being made by Senator Nelson in this year's campaign.

South Dakota Doubtful

Strong Trend Toward Mr. Wilson in Certain Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—It is generally conceded that the Republican state ticket in South Dakota will be elected this fall, but the result of the presidential election is debatable. The Republican majority in this state is normally about 20,000. While there is a strong trend toward Mr. Wilson, especially in the farming communities and trade union circles, whether it will be sufficient to overcome the normal Republican majority cannot be accurately foretold.

South Dakota farmers largely disapprove of the method of enacting eight-hour day law, though they are satisfied with the result obtained. South Dakota is an agricultural state and, had the strike been called just at the height of the wheat moving season, the farmers would have felt it severely. Good prices for products and prosperity and peace, Democratic campaign workers declare, will more than offset any prejudice the farmers may feel against the President for championing the cause of the railway brotherhoods.

Cut in Majority Expected

Wyoming Outlook Is That Republicans Will Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The outlook in Wyoming is that the usual Republican majority is about cut in half. For the past 20 years it has averaged 4,000, though the state has been carried twice in that time by the Democrats. The expectation of observers is that Mr. Hughes will carry Wyoming by 2,000.

In the election of United States senator, the candidates are Clarence D. Clark, the incumbent, and Gov. John E. Kendrick. Mr. Kendrick is popular personally, perhaps more so than Mr. Clark, and has a large personal acquaintance. His general handicap is the feeling that he would not leave a man of similar strength to succeed him as Governor, and a great many people are reported to be opposed to his election on that ground.

He will also have to overcome the Republican majority. While the race appears very close, the indication today is that Senator Clark will win by a small margin. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

HARVARD ALUMNI ELECTION

Howard Elliott, Harvard '31, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17. The election was held at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the association. The other officers chosen were: William Hooper, Harvard '30, and William C. Boyden, Harvard '86, vice-presidents, and Robert H. Gardner, Jr., Harvard '04, treasurer.

RECOUNT IS HELD

A recount was held this morning by the board of election commissioners at the request of George Nelson, Republican candidate for nomination in the nineteenth Suffolk representative district. The recount showed no change from the original figures. Harrison H. Atwood received 396 votes, George Nelson 386 votes, Chester C. Brett 221 votes and William M. Murray 252 votes.

AMERICANISM IS MR. HUGHES' BOSTON THEME

(Continued from page one)

the idea that an American citizen, following his lawful pursuits, in any part of this world, should be left unprotected by the country from which he came. "Apologists" for the Wilson administration were criticized for holding a theory that the policy of protection to citizens abroad "should not be maintained because it threatens our peace."

While he yielded to no man in his desire for peace, Mr. Hughes considered it a fallacy to suppose that the country will have lasting peace and security if the country does not command the esteem of the nations of the world by taking a self-respecting position.

All nations were said to desire the friendship of the United States and there was no nation whose friendship the United States did not desire. To maintain this relationship, the country must be prepared for every emergency: "by not inviting insult; by not permitting anyone to think he can trade or profit by our weakness; by not leading anyone to suppose that we lack the courage and determination to stand for our rights."

At this point Mr. Hughes started on a discussion of the Mexican situation, and had expressed the view that the administration had adopted a policy of a "personal vindictive war upon an unrecognized ruler" in sending troops into Mexico during the Huerta regime, when an auditor near the front of the assembly began to heckle the speaker. The question, "What do you say about Mexico?" was drowned by hisses and catcalls, whereupon Mr. Hughes raised his hands and shouted: "Let him be heard."

Answering the question "from the heckler" was followed by a quick return from Mr. Hughes that he did not understand the question and would like it repeated. It was necessary for Mr. Hughes to get order again by an urgent plea to the gathering to allow the auditor to be heard.

"Mr. Hughes," continued the heckler, "what specific policy will you take in Mexico? What specific policy will you take in Europe? What are you going to do with the eight-hour bill?"

Mr. Hughes first statement in reply, that he did not know "what particular kind of a men's things will be next March in Mexico," was followed after interrupted attempts of the heckler to get a more specific reply, by the following statement from the speaker: "In the first place, we will not meddle with things that do not concern the United States. In the next place, when we say that we respect the rights of small states, their authority to govern their internal affairs, without our officious meddling, in their politics, we shall show that we know what their rights are, and we shall show that we in fact respect them. And in the third place, we will have it clearly understood there and elsewhere, that American rights and property will be protected."

Continuing, Mr. Hughes stated that he did not raise an issue with respect to the recognition or non-recognition of Huerta—some countries recognized him, the United States did not—but "a vindictive war" on Huerta was regarded as a very different matter. Armed proceedings against the Huerta regime were said to have embroiled the country because they brought about "needlessly bitter feelings" in Mexico and made it difficult to give succor and aid to Americans in Mexico.

Expressing a wish to see the United States honored throughout the world, Mr. Hughes wanted to restore American international prestige. "I want to see our moral influence extend," he said, "because our diplomacy is talented and correct. In this great world of the twentieth century, which will be a new world, I want the United States to go forward, not defect its course for this little matter of expediency, and that little matter of popularity, and this little idea of policy, but steadily, firmly, and consistently distinguishing itself before, and holding the increasing respect of every nation on earth."

Turning to the tariff, the speaker of the evening advocated the protective tariff policy, called the present business prosperity artificially upheld by the demands of the warring nations for munitions and predicted that the return of 20,000,000 people to the natural trades would result in a flooding of the American market by foreign goods unless provision were made for higher tariff duties. He favored a tariff commission, as do his Democratic opponents.

Mr. Hughes had no sympathy for that brand of prosperity which enabled a few to get immensely rich. He did not care to be President of a country that gave isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. He wanted to see "the great plain people" prosperous, to see the best wages industry can permit, to see wholesome hours of labor and conditions of work, and opportunities for recreation.

This preface brought him to a direct statement on the eight-hour bill, relative to which he said in part:

"I am not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour workday—not at all. What is that principle? It is a principle that through a restriction of hours, men may have a better rounded life; that they may be free not only from excessive strain, but that they may be free to enjoy the resources of leisure, with the result that there will be added wealth and increased happiness, as well as an increased efficiency." Of course it is a matter of common sense, that whether at a particular time you put into force an eight-hour workday in a particular industry must depend upon conditions of that industry, and what is fair to all concerned in it. We have not any arbitrary road to follow. We have got to deal with things according to justice, after we understand the facts; but the principle

is one with which not only have I no quarrel, but which I approve.

"This bill that was passed the other day with respect to railroads was not an eight-hour workday at all. It did not restrict hours of labor. It left men to work just as long as before. It did not affect contracts for labor. So far as hours of labor were concerned, it was not intended that men under that bill should work any fewer number of hours. What was intended was that there should be an increase of wages by a change in the wage scale. If you want to know frankly what that bill was, it was class legislation for a particular group of workmen, at the expense of all the other workmen."

"I do not oppose increase of wages, where increase is deserved. I don't oppose the efforts of labor to secure legitimate and fair increase of wages. I think it is a serious thing for labor to abandon the principle to which it has hitherto adhered of collective bargaining, as well as to abandon the principle of arbitration. It is a very serious thing to change the policy which the federation two years ago resolved was its policy, namely not to seek legislation relating to hours and wages. If you can have wages increased overnight by the application of force, then you can have wages decreased overnight by the application of force. But, what I regret more than all is the departure from the sound principle which should characterize governmental action."

"Let us solve our problems. Where wages should be increased, let it be ascertained by proper inquiry to determine whether the industry can get it. Let us have no legislation without proper inquiry; and, above all, let the executive understand that whether it is popular or unpopular, whether it is vote-getting or not vote-getting, it is his duty to stand firm for the principles of the government, and never surrender to labor or to capital a single inch in advance of inquiry and proper determination of what is just."

The statement on the eight-hour proposition closed Mr. Hughes' speech. Prolonged applause interrupted the remarks on the eight-hour bill and labor subjects and the presidential candidate was given an ovation as he concluded after nearly an hour of speaking.

Following the delivery of his address at the Arena the candidate was escorted to the Copley-Plaza hotel, from which he proceeded to his special train and started West again for another tour.

When Mr. Hughes and the delegation of Massachusetts Republicans went to Providence yesterday to meet him, arrived at the South terminal early in the evening a large throng was on hand to greet them. The party stepped into waiting motor cars which took them to the Copley-Plaza, where Mr. Hughes was served dinner in his room.

Edward A. Thurston, chairman of the Republican state committee, and Joseph Walker, represented the Republican Club of Massachusetts in the delegation that went to Providence to escort the candidate to Boston. Other members of the Hughes escort were Frank J. Ham, chairman of the Republican state committee of Maine, and F. H. Parkhurst, former Maine state chairman.

Overflow Addressed

John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for United States senator, spoke to a portion of the overflow crowd outside the Arena last night, after he had announced to numerous hecklers, who interrupted his remarks, that he would remain all night if necessary to get a hearing.

He said that he had submitted to Mr. Hughes a Senator Lodge a question as to why wages were low in the textile industry, which is protected by high duties, and much higher in boot and shoe industry, which has not a measure of the same protection. This question had remained unanswered, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, but he would reiterate it every remaining day of the campaign.

STREET RAILWAY CLUB

The New England Street Railway Club held a Vermont night at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. W. F. Corry, the vice-president from that state, had charge of the meeting. Clarke C. Pitts of Brattleboro, Vt., was the principal speaker. He talked on conservation of the water power of New England. Joseph E. Dozier was another speaker.

SCOUTMASTERS DINED

Charles C. Jackson, president of the Greater Boston council, gave a dinner last night to 350 commissioned scoutmasters at the Harvard Union. Among the speakers were President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, E. B. Brandegee, Judge Charles F. Almy, Edward F. McSweeney, Prof. N. E. Richardson, G. F. Millett and James A. Wilder.

PRESIDENT SAYS NEUTRALITY NOT POSSIBLE AGAIN

This Is Last War United States Can Keep Out of, Mr. Wilson Declares in Address Emphasizing International Peace Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—For the first time President Wilson yesterday visited this city, a Republican stronghold. With him was Mrs. Wilson, and the reception accorded both made the day one of triumph for the President. Although Mr. Wilson, and the City Club which invited him, emphasized the fact that this visit was non-political, the President, during several addresses made references that had unmistakable bearing on his campaign.

This is the last war of this kind that the United States can keep out of, I believe that the business of neutrality is over," he said, in speaking to several hundred women, who were his hostesses at the Woman's City Club luncheon. He said this to emphasize his plea for peace among all nations and for a "spiritual unity" throughout the United States.

A hint of the hyphen question was seen in his reference that, "this nation no longer has a frontier. The spirit of unity extends from coast to coast. Unless there is spiritual unity in America, America is not herself." The President addressed the women as "fellow citizens," and said that only four per cent of the present prosperity is due to the war.

Five thousand persons packed Music Hall to hear the President's address in the evening. Mrs. Wilson shared in all honors of the day, which included a motor tour of the city, during which children presented flowers, a reception at the Chamber of Commerce and a banquet at the Business Men's Club.

GRAFTON, W. Va.—President Wilson was returning today to Shadow Lawn to prepare for the final efforts of the campaign. Tomorrow is "Wilson day," and Democracy will observe it generally throughout the nation, reading at local meetings the same message that the President is to deliver to a gathering at the summer White House. Next week the President goes to New York for addresses designed to swing New York state into the Democratic column. He leaves Shadow Lawn Tuesday for Buffalo, where he speaks Nov. 1, following a day in New York city.

Family of Nations

United States to Join to Prevent the Making of War

CINCINNATI, O.—In his speech before the Woman's City Club the President, when discussing the causes of the European war, the result of "a complex web of intrigue and spying that presently was sure to entangle the whole of the family of mankind," on the other side of the water, said:

"Now, revive that after this war is over and sooner or later you will have just such another war, and this is the last war of the kind, or of any kind that involves the world, that the United States can keep out of."

"I say that because I believe that the business of neutrality is over, not because I want it to be over, but I mean this, that the war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable, just as neutrality would be intolerable to me if I lived in a community where everybody had to assert his own rights by force."

The women united in an enthusiastic demonstration of approval when a few minutes later the President advocated that America become "a member of the family of nations to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to prevent one nation from unjustly preying or making war upon another and perhaps weaker nation."


"The world's peace ought to be disturbed," exclaimed the President, "if the fundamental rights of humanity are involved, but it ought not to be disturbed for any other reason that I can think of and America was established in order to vindicate, at any rate in one government, the fundamental rights of man."

Before the women, also, Mr. Wilson spoke of the men, "with silly imaginations," who say that Europe is manufacturing goods day and night to "dump into" the United States at the end of hostilities and thereby provoke an economic war with America. Scoffing at these assertions, the President said Europe would be exhausted when the fighting stopped, that it would take her a generation to re-

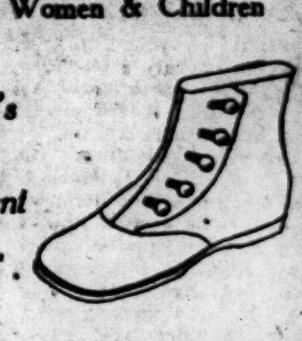
CAMMEYER

Branch De Luxe
381 Fifth Avenue New York

Exclusive footwear for Men, Women & Children



Children's Shoe Department




<p>Child's "NATURAL SHAPE" shoes give proper support to the ankles.</p> <p>Sizes 7 to 10 1/2</p> <p>White Buckskin, Button or Lace \$2.50</p> <p>White Linen Button (white soles) \$2.50</p> <p>Tan Russia or Black Russia, Lace or Button 2.50</p>	<p>Children's "PERFECT SHAPE" button and lace shoes permit perfect development of the growing feet. Sizes 4 to 11</p> <p>White Buckskin, Button \$2.50</p> <p>White Buckskin, Lace 2.50</p> <p>Tan Russia, Black Kid and White Linen, Button 2.50</p> <p>Tan Russia and White Linen, Lace 2.75</p>
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Baby's

"AID-TO-WALK"

ankle support shoes have the endorsement of the highest recognized authorities. Sizes 2 to 6.



<p>White Buckskin, Lace \$2.00</p> <p>White Buckskin, Button 2.50</p> <p>Tan Russia or White Linen, Lace 2.25</p> <p>Tan Russia, Black Kid or White Linen, Button 1.75</p>
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Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. M.

cover, that America now has half the gold of the world and would have two thirds of it if the war continues another year.

Such a "dumping process," remarked the President, would be illegal, and "the gentlemen who try to can be fined \$1000 apiece and given a year in jail to think about it."

The President spoke at night in Music Hall, packed to the doors with people. Men and women stood in the aisles. Outside the streets were crowded. When the President appeared on the stage beside former Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, the people stood and cheered, waving American flags.

In his speech President Wilson said he was ready to engage in a war for the rights of mankind, declared money accumulated in the United States should be used after the war only for righteous purposes, and called upon people who wished to be considered Americans to act as Americans.

The President spoke of the Armenians, the Poles and other peoples who are "unorganized." He told of the pleas of these people for food and succor. "We can't carry food in, for they are surrounded by cordons of steel," he declared. "We could crush some nations if we chose, for we are powerful, but we want to help small nations."

"America is made up of the peoples of the world. What a future lies before a people which can interpret the rights of mankind everywhere!"

Mentioning the federal reserve act, he said it placed credit before anyone who had security. "There was a time when you had to be known in influential quarters to get credit," he continued. "That is no longer necessary."

"We freed ourselves from guardianship in order that we might not commit the impertinence of guardianship to other people. I don't know how to take care of you, and you yourselves know perfectly well I don't know how to take care of you."

"We have seen that the position of a neutral becomes almost intolerable. As between right and wrong there can be no neutrality. We must see that no nation goes to war for some cause not approved by the verdict of mankind."

"That's the kind of war I am willing to engage in. Other nations owe it to respect for the opinion of mankind to submit their cases to the opinion of mankind. I know that our nation will be willing to lend every dollar of her wealth, every ounce of her blood to the maintenance of the peace of the world built upon that foundation."

"We know that happiness lives in the atmosphere of peace. We are disciples of righteousness and we want peace because we know that right-

eousness cannot breathe any other air."

"Americanism is an intense devotion to those principles which make men devote their lives to one another. It means a great deal more to be an American than to belong to any other nation. The spirit of America is the spirit of cooperation. You cannot make a free people out of forces that do not combine. I care more for the love a man shows than for the love a man professes."

"If you really wish me to regard you as an American you must act like an American. If you do you will be recognized everywhere, and if you do not you will be isolated and deserted everywhere."

"The seventh of November will come and go and be forgotten. Don't let me lead you who are looking over your shoulders. Let me lead you who are looking forward."

"But follow the men," continued the President, "who do not ask what is your race, what is your religion, who do not even ask what is your politics, but simply say, 'Are you Americans?'"

PROTEST INCREASE IN THEIR TAXBILLS

QUINCY, Mass.—Henry M. Faxon, Quincy's largest property owner, announced at a public meeting of the Wollaston Improvement Society last night that he would contest the assessments made by the board of assessors on his properties in the courts. He said that he was assessed for \$907,275 more on his property this year than in 1915. Of this amount, he stated, \$824,275 was on old property while the remainder of \$83,000 was levied against two new buildings which he erected on Hancock street.

The issue of tax bills yesterday caused a continuous flow of property owners to city hall to inquire of the assessors why their taxes were higher this year with a rate of \$17.20 than they were in 1915 with a rate of \$22. The assessors increased the valuation on all taxable property from \$43,000,000 last year to \$62,000,000 this year. The increase in valuations for the past five years have averaged about \$2,000,000 annually.

CAR RESTORATION SOUGHT

A committee composed of members of the Blackwell Improvement Association, Dorchester, is to call on Superintendent Wilkins of division 3, Boston Elevated, to request him to restore the Franklin street cars, recently taken off the Neponset route. John Cronin is chairman of the committee.

Revell & Co

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Fine Upholstered Furniture

SPECIALLY PRICED

Solid Mahogany Cane Paneled Davenports and Chairs





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Solid Mahogany and Cane Davenport, 76 inches long, with cushion seat, bolster and pillows, in a choice of high grade mahogany or blue velvet.

Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.



All Gas Kitchen

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Private Hotel

Callin & Clapp, 122 Newbury St., are installing 2 sections hotel ranges, broiler, bake oven, toaster, water heater.

Let Us Find a New Use for You

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
Industrial Appliance Dept.

HAVERHILL CASE
LIKELY TO GET TO
THE JURY TODAY

(Continued from page one)

tendants, for a cause or for a class, had nothing to do with the case.

He declared that there was a riot on the night of April 3, that it was not a Fourth of July celebration, nor a picnic, but a continuous turmoil lasting for hours. There would have been more of it, said he, had not the militia arrived in time to prevent it.

Before the arguments started Atty. W. Scott Peters for the defense made a motion, for the second time during the trial, that the case be taken from the jury, holding that insufficient evidence had been produced by the government. He said there has been no affirmative evidence that his client, Alderman Charles M. Hoyt, had failed to do his duty on the night of the riot. After some consideration the court again denied the motion, saying that the question is whether or not Alderman Hoyt repaired to the scene of rioting and fully performed his duties in observance of the requirements of statute.

When the jury came in again after a recess, Essex S. Abbott, counsel for Alderman Christopher C. Cook and Albert E. Stickney began the arguments before the jurors. He claimed that his clients had been indicted by a technically in an old law enacted more than a century ago. "I said," he was chapter 58 of the acts of 1786 which provides that in case of a riotous assembly of 30 or more people that all present be arrested. He said this would have been impossible to accomplish on the night of April 3, and he characterized the act as ridiculous.

The attorney held that his client, Cook, had no particular duty to perform on that night, both he and Mr. Stickney being in their homes in the suburbs. He said they had nothing to do unless called and that they were not called. No evidence has been given in the trial, said he, to show that they had any notice of an unlawful assembly of more than 30 people.

Alderman Stickney's name, the attorney went on, was not mentioned at any point during the trial until Fred F. Flynn of the state police told of an interview with him. He said that Mr. Stickney was head of the municipal department of public charity, while Mr. Cook's duties were in connection with the health department, neither having anything to do with the public safety, the law stating that only the mayor can call out the militia. His client, he said, cannot be charged with failure to do this. No meeting of the council was called by Mayor Bartlett that night, he continued, and said his clients were not called to city hall. When the militia arrived they took the situation in charge, he contended. The crowd he characterized as good-natured, and he saw little violence, only one person, a boy, being arrested, he said.

That the burden of proof by affirmative evidence was upon the government was the attorney's contention. He said the defendants were not to be prejudiced because they did not, with the exception of Mayor Bartlett, take the stand during the trial. There is no evidence, said he, that his clients knew the law on which they were indicted and there is no evidence to show that they were informed of stones being thrown, he added. He stated that he thought the police of Haverhill handled the Monday night mob in good shape.

Thomas L. Wood, son of Alderman Roswell L. Wood and his father's counsel, then argued on what he said were the only two points made during the trial concerning his client. He said that when George Childs of Haverhill telephoned to Alderman Wood the former did not tell that there was a crowd of 30 or more people gathered in the city, the evidence not showing, he claimed, that his client had been given due notice of the situation in accordance with the law. He gave Alderman Wood's official position as head of the public highways department and stated that he had no other duties.

Attorney Peters for Alderman Hoyt, the Haverhill commissioner of public safety, argued that Mr. Hoyt did not neglect his duty, staying at the police station through the rioting, notwithstanding that he knew the mob was attacking his own home. He declared that the police were prepared for duty on the night of April 3 and that no evidence had been introduced to show the commissioner failed to perform his duty. The attorney further argued that his client was in a delicate position when the crowd shouted, "Down with Hoyt." He did not know why the crowd selected Alderman Hoyt for their derision but said perhaps it was because he had signed the license for Mr. Leyden to speak in the auditorium.

When the court convened this morning District Atty. Louis S. Cox, who is handling the case for the government, was permitted to put on two more witnesses. First James A. Lynch, official court stenographer who took the testimony at the grand jury proceedings, took the stand and testified as to the testimony of the witnesses, particularly of Mayor Bartlett, at the grand jury inquiry.

Sgt. James C. Reardon of the Lawrence police then testified to receiving a telephone call from the Haverhill authorities on the night of April 3 and to taking a squad of policemen and going to that city, where he said they assisted City Marshal Mack.

The defense moved yesterday afternoon that the case be taken from the jury on grounds that the prosecution had not presented sufficient evidence to prove its case. The court denied the motion and after Attorney John J. Winn had addressed the jury he put Mayor Bartlett on the stand.

Mayor Bartlett said that from five different points about the city hall he commanded the crowd to go to their homes, shouting to them: "By virtue of the power conferred upon me as mayor and in the name of the commonwealth I order you to dis-

perse to your homes." The mayor said he at first requested the crowd to move on and then went into city hall. On learning that Mr. Leyden was in the hall and thinking that some misguided people might storm the building, he said he obtained a copy of the statutes dealing with handling riotous crowds and after making some notes on a piece of paper went outside and gave his command that they go home.

Mayor Bartlett was the only witness who took the stand for the defense. He stated that the first intimation he had of the riot was when some one told him over the telephone that there was a crowd planning to come to his house for the purpose of tar and feathering him. He told of receiving other telephone calls soon after and of ordering Alderman Hoyt to have the militia called out.

The mayor testified that he reached city hall at about 10:30 p. m. and was asked by City Marshal Mack to go outside and induce the throng to go home. This the mayor said he did, urging the people to leave because they were his friends. This request, he said, he made twice amid the cheers of the people.

That the city hall throng was a mixed assemblage of men, women and children was stated by the mayor who said he saw no acts of violence or any rioting while he was at the hall. After he had given his final command that the people go home he said he went into city hall, learning that the militia was coming to the scene. He admitted seeing a group of young men, marching with the stars and stripes at their head, pass through the line of soldiers. In this he could see nothing lawless.

He said that the militia had been called to prevent possible trouble. He could see no reason, he said, for calling the assemblage an unlawful one. Witness admitted having his attention attracted to something burning on the trolley wire but cross-questioning did not make him admit that this was very serious.

BOSTON HEARS
CANDIDATES OF
PROHIBITIONISTS

(Continued from page one)

inee's position on prohibition, but that always the latter replied that he had no answer to make in public or in private.

Assurance was given by the speaker that if the prohibitionists were placed in office the liquor traffic and its associate special interests would be cleaned out.

Announcing that he must cut short the noon rally in order to rejoin the campaign train at 12:50 p. m. at the North station, to which it had been switched during the noon hour, Mr. Hanly invited his auditors to come to the Faneuil hall rally tonight, and then departed with a round of applause and cheers from the audience. Using the soldiers' monument on Court square for a rostrum the prohibitionist candidates for President and Vice-President spoke at Springfield this morning. It was the first meeting in Massachusetts for the candidates. The train left for Worcester and Boston three quarters of an hour later.

The speakers were impartial in criticizing both President Wilson and Mr. Hughes for their stand on various questions. Mr. Hanly drew a hand from the Hughes men when he said the prohibition party is for the right hour day, but is "willing to appeal to the sense of justice in the hearts of the American people, rather than to a bludgeon wielded in Washington."

Other meetings for the day are: Town House square, Salem, 1:30; Washington square, Haverhill, 3:10; Broadway and Common streets, Lawrence, 4; city hall, Lowell, 5; Faneuil hall, Boston, 7:30, and Odd Fellows hall, Lynn, 7:30.

The presidential contest was characterized by Vice-President Thomas E. Marshall of Indiana, speaking at Springfield last night, as one between aristocracy, privileged classes and democracy. The Adams eight-hour law was defended as an instrument of justice to workmen. The people would better comprehend the President's foreign policy if they would cease regarding the world war from a biased standpoint, he maintained.

About 3000 heard the Vice-President's speech, which was made at a gathering of Democrats, Progressives, Independents and Wilson Republicans at the municipal auditorium. Other speakers were United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, Joseph Larson of Everett, secretary of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives, Conrad Reno and Irving E. Wolf, both former Progressives.

Tomorrow is to be formally observed as "Wilson Day" by Massachusetts Democrats, the feature of which is to be a street parade and rally in Tremont Temple at night.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, formerly Democratic presidential candidate; Augustus Thomas, playwright; John F. Fitzgerald, party candidate for United States senator; Frederick W. Mansfield, gubernatorial candidate, and candidates on the state ticket are scheduled to be among the speakers at the Tremont Temple rally, at which Mayor Curley will preside. The same speakers will address an overflow meeting on the Common.

Mayor Curley also will be chief marshal of the parade, which will form in Park square at 7:15 o'clock, and move through Boylston, Avery, Washington, Court and Tremont streets to the Common. Five bands and as many fine and drum corps will furnish the music for the parade. Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, president of the Boston Democratic city committee, will be chief of staff.

Mr. Mansfield, the gubernatorial candidate of the Democrats, promised to investigate the high cost of living and reiterate his request for a statement from Governor McCall as to his position on the Adams eight-hour railroad bill, at rallies in Holyoke, Northampton and East Hampton last night.

Governor McCall expects to resume his stump-speaking tour next week. At a rally in Canton hall, Brockton last night, Senator Lodge charged President Wilson with adding a postscript to one of the notes sent to Germany, the purport of which was to notify the German government that the first note, severe in tone, was not to be taken seriously.

An address of appreciation of Senator Lodge is to be delivered by Joseph Lundy of Boston at Faneuil hall, Tuesday, Oct. 31 at 8 o'clock. Edward B. Callender of Dorchester, a college mate of the senior senator, is to preside.

President S. V. Claggett of the Harvard Woodrow Wilson Club yesterday announced that his organization had hired Faneuil hall for the purpose of a joint debate with the members of the Harvard Republican Club on the relative merits of President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes.

Matthew Hale, former state organization leader of the Progressives, has publicly endorsed the independent candidacy of Alvan T. Fuller of Malden against Congressman Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea, Republican.

Mr. Fuller has issued a public statement in reply to charges at Roberts rallies that the former failed to vote on 57 roll-calls while a member of the Legislature. Mr. Fuller's statement reads in part as follows:

"Congressman Roberts, in quarter-page newspaper advertisements in every city in the ninth district, attacks my service in the Legislature, not for my votes on the matters that came before me, but because I was absent on 57 roll-calls. The impression conveyed is that I failed to vote on 57 bills; this, however, is far from the truth. In order to create this impression, I am charged with not voting on a great many roll-calls held on preliminary stages of bills, when I did—as a matter of fact—vote on the final decisive roll call. I was the only Progressive in the 1915 Legislature and was in attendance almost every day of the session except when I was obliged to make two short trips to Detroit on business."

John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic senatorial candidate, advocated incorporation of stock exchanges at a gathering of numerous political and business friends at the Quincy house yesterday afternoon.

Congressman George Holden Tinkham yesterday sent a wire to Secretary of War Baker, requesting immediate information regarding the exact date of the return of the first cavalry and the ninth Massachusetts regiment. He requests this in order that employers of those men who are now at the front can arrange for their positions and salaries.

A list of the absentee voters at the front from the twelfth congressional district has been published by Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth.

Chairman Thurston of the Republican state committee has invited a number of prominent Italian citizens to a dinner at the Hotel Napoli to night where he will impress upon them the necessity of constant naturalization and registration among the residents of their own nationality. A. B. Messer, chairman of the Republican naturalization committee, will explain the methods for taking out naturalization papers.

A string of 15 or 20 automobiles manned by members of the Young Republican Club will leave Pemberton square at 7 p. m. tonight for a speaking tour of South Boston, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Forest Hills and Roslindale in the interests of the candidacy of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The speakers will be B. H. Kellogg, a Boston attorney; Bradley Jordan, former Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire; Fitch A. Smith, a Boston lawyer, and R. K. Smith, a student in the Harvard law school.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN
CONFERENCE OPENS

The annual conference of the Student Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to be held in the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University, opens this evening with a dinner in Memorial hall.

After the dinner there will be greetings from Harvard by Arthur Beane, graduate secretary of the Phillips Brooks House, who is temporary chairman. During the evening the result of the prize essay contest will be announced by Prof. George Grafton Wilson.

The meeting which will last for two days will reopen tomorrow morning and three discussion periods have been arranged to take place during the day but there will be an intermission between two of them for delegates to attend the Harvard-Cornell football game. At the meeting there will be delegates present from the following colleges: American International, Massachusetts Agricultural, Andover Seminary, Boston University theological school and others.

COLLAPSE TO BE INVESTIGATED

After an inspection of the premises at 21-27 Portland street, where three buildings collapsed last night, Mayor Curley this afternoon ordered Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, to call on the district attorney and the police and fire departments to ascertain the cause of the collapse. It is alleged that Captain Riley of engine 4 happened to be passing the buildings when they fell and that it seemed to him he heard an explosion. Commissioner O'Hearn today examined the ruins and said that the material used in construction appeared to be first class.

ADVERTISING MEN TO MEET

A series of round-table luncheons for the advertising men of Boston is to be held at the Boston Press Club for the purpose of promoting a better acquaintance among them. They will be held on Fridays, beginning today. H. D. Vittum, S. F. Wall and T. W. Greenall comprise the committee in charge.

COL. ROOSEVELT
MAKES ATTACKS
ON MUENSTERBERG

Harvard Professor Is Using Position in America to Serve Germany, He Says

CHICAGO, Ill.—Former President Roosevelt on Thursday night made an attack on the "hyphenates" and all citizens of half loyalty to the United States. He was especially against "professional German-Americans," taking as his special target Professor Münsterberg of Harvard University.

He also took occasion to deny rumors of friction with the Hughes campaign managers. He even went so far as to issue a statement declaring that he was working in harmony with the party managers.

The former President spoke at two meetings here. One was arranged at the Stockyards pavilion, under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, where a great audience cheered him for 34 minutes. Colonel Roosevelt spoke also before an audience of some 3500 women in the Auditorium theater. Here he paid his respects to the hyphenates in the most vigorous terms he has probably ever employed.

He centered his attack on the "professional German-Americans" in Professor Münsterberg of Harvard.

Cheers greeted the declaration that "Dr. Münsterberg is using his position in America to serve Germany without regard to whether such service hurts or harms America."

"If the role were reversed," he said, "and an American acted that way in Germany, and if such a letter as this one of Dr. Münsterberg were made public, that American would not last 24 hours."

"We must all feel devoutly grateful that by the best possible testimony, that of an adverse and unwilling witness, Dr. Münsterberg shows that the German-Americans who put Germany above America cannot carry with them the mass of Americans of German descent, who, on the contrary, when a crisis comes are swept away by a patriotic wave, and act in America's, not Germany's, interest."

"It is a tribute which I know the immense majority of American citizens of German descent richly deserve, and in itself shows the absolute impossibility of serving two masters. The man can neither be Englishman and American, nor both a German and an American. In each case he must be one or the other. No American is a good American unless he is absolutely undivided in his loyalty and allegiance, in word, deed, thought and spirit, to the United States."

"We may just as well definitely face the fact that no man can ever be a good American—no man can ever be a really first-class citizen of the United States—unless he is an American and nothing else. Recent events have shown us that the efforts to combine loyalty to this land with loyalty to any other can only result in weakening the loyalty to this country."

Prof. Münsterberg Speaks

Hoboken Audience Is Told of Future of German "Kultur"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard told the Public Forum in St. Paul's church, Hoboken, last night that the one great result of the European war would be that German "kultur" would conquer the world.

He saw in the great conflict the end of individualism and a new regime of world-wide nationalism, which he called the essence of German kultur. "For," said he, "without German kultur no nation will be able to play a role in the great drama that is to take place after the war."

Professor Münsterberg said almost every one had got the wrong idea of German kultur. He said that some Germans did not understand it. He pictured it as "the consciousness of nationalism, the subordination of the individual to the national ideal." He said he had been asked before to speak on German kultur, but had refused, but that he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it.

"Whatever the great diplomats may settle upon after the war, the one great change will be that German kultur will conquer the globe; that German kultur will spread to all countries of the world. German kultur will be the distinctive stamp of the next century, and that will be the one conquest where Germany will be proud. That is Germany's aim in its deepest soul, far superior, far more valuable, than the fantastic conquests which enemies of Germany have projected into her motives. German kultur will spread all over the world. In the sense that the term Americanism is applied to those who come to this country, there will be a Germanization of the world after the war."

Professor Münsterberg said that the decline of the Progressive party was not due to the "mistakes of Theodore Roosevelt" or because it had too many ideals, but because the other two parties possessed less of the spirit of individualism and more of the spirit of nationalism. He said that there was a great difference between kultur and civilization; that the countries of South America had civilization, but not kultur.

CANADIANS GET VICTORIA CROSS

TORONTO, Ont.—Announcement was made here today that two Canadian soldiers have received the coveted Victoria Cross. They are acting Corporal Leo Clarke of Winnipeg, who routed 20 Germans single handed, and Private Kerr, a Nova Scotian, who captured 60 of the enemy by a clever ruse.

WAR SECRETARY
BAKER ISSUES
RAID WARNING

(Continued from page one)

plot and were concerned merely with reports concerning the proposed evacuation of Chihuahua by General Trevino, were so palpably discredited that officials were prepared for the later information that came concerning a raid plot.

It is anticipated at the war department that the immediate effect of the information from the border will be to keep all available troops there until all danger of a raid has disappeared, as every man will be needed for guard duty.

The one question now interesting the government is to find out the source of the financial support given the Villista force.

It has been known for some time that Villa, or whoever the person is in command of the Villistas, has had a considerable supply both of silver coin and ammunition that was smuggled over the border from the United States. The reference in the Baker statement to the fact that Mexican bandits are known to have been paid recently in silver coin, is founded on these reports.

Chairman Willcox Talks

Attack Made on Cabinet by Republican Manager

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Republican Chairman Willcox of the Republican party threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic party today in a statement declaring that, if the war department has the "information that Americans are engineering a Villa raid I demand that they immediately proceed to prosecute them for treason." He ridiculed Secretary Baker and attacked him for his statement on the border situation.

"This is just another political drive of the Democrats, which will fail just as all the other drives have failed," he said. "In view of Secretary Lansing's statement in the morning papers, Mr. Baker was guilty either of amazing stupidity or of a disingenuous attempt to gain votes for Mr. Wilson by misinterpretation. If Mr. Lansing is quoted correctly, he went over the Baker statement before it was issued and the Baker statement therefore appears to be a direct product of Mr. Wilson's cabinet officers."

"The careful phrasing of Mr. Baker shows an attempt to make political capital out of what he appears to have regarded as an impending disaster on the Mexican border. This political capital was to be gained by charging that enemies of Mr. Wilson's policy with regard to Mexico, were behind it and that the attack was to take place between now and election."

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic party, merely shrugged his shoulders when told of the statement, declaring: "I am running a political campaign, not the war department."

General Carranza Informed

Mexican Government Told of Plot Some Time Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Carranza had already been informed of the alleged plot for an attack, Mexican Ambassador Designate Arredondo stated last night. Intimations of such a plot had, he said, previously come to the embassy and he had wired the fact to the First Chief.

This was two weeks ago, just after Mr. Arredondo's return to Washington, after his conference with General Carranza in Mexico City. Furthermore, Mr. Arredondo said he had urged the seriousness of the situation upon the First Chief in their conference.

Some time ago Mr. Arredondo issued a public statement in which he warned the people of the United States that a flood of misstatements and hostile activities, to prejudice public opinion in the United States, might be expected when the Mexican-American commission was in session, and that the high tide of this activity was to be expected just before election.

"I understood," Mr. Arredondo added, "that the border attack was planned with the purpose, primarily, of impeding negotiations of the informal commissioners and also, presumably, to produce some effect in the coming presidential elections" in the United States and Mexico. "I cannot condemn too strongly the activity of these common enemies of both countries. Now that the plans are known, think they will react directly against the purposes of the plotters."

Carranza Candidacy

First Chief Expected to Stand for Presidency

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—General Carranza is expected to formally announce his candidacy for the presidency soon. Crowds paraded the streets of the capital last night with banners and lanterns, shouting "Long live Carranza!" Late in the evening several processions united in a parade to the palace where spokesmen pledged their support and asked General Carranza to accept the candidacy.

"I am not worthy of such high honors," said the First Chief, in a brief speech, "but I will give due consideration to your wishes. In the event that I decide to be a candidate, and if the popular vote carries me into this high office, I will stand for the people's rights with the same zeal that has always marked my actions as First Chief."

General Obregon, minister of war, took occasion at a meeting of the Constitutional Liberal party to declare "absurd and untrue" reports of bad feeling between himself and General Gonzales.

"We are both human," said General

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Beaded Georgette
Crepe Waist, \$5.95Persian Novelty
Waist, \$8.75Georgette Crepe
Waist, \$15.00

WAISTS

The exclusive features of the Meyer Jonasson Blouses appeal to ladies of refined taste—the styles are so very different from commonplace.

The prices are no higher than those you are asked to pay for the common models in ordinary stores.

NEW SUIT WAISTS—New Shades

\$7.50 \$8.75 \$12.50 to \$30.00

NEW GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

\$5.95 \$7.95 \$10.75 to \$35.00

EMBROIDERED NET AND LACE WAISTS

\$5.50 \$10.75 \$16.75 \$29.75

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS—Semi-Tailored

\$5.00 \$5.95 \$7.50 to \$16.50

New Plaid Silk Waists

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Embroidered Georgette and Radium Silk Combination Waists

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

Oregon. "We both have aspirations, but we are able to hold our personal feelings in subjection to our sense of duty to the triumph of the Constitutional cause." General Gonzales responded by embracing General Obregon while the audience cheered.

Garcia on Peace Mission

EL PASO, Tex.—Andres Garcia, inspector-general of consuls for the Mexican de facto government, started for New York today on an urgent diplomatic mission for First Chief Carranza. A few days ago Mr. Garcia returned from Mexico City following a conference with General Carranza.

"The mission is not concerned with the American-Mexican mediation commission," he said, "but it does concern peace between the United States and Mexico."

Carranza Departure Denied

Mexican Consul General Burns Issues Telegram from Chief

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports that General Carranza intends to leave Mexico City were flatly denied today by Juan T. Burns, Mexican consul-general here, who made public the following telegram just received from the First Chief:

"Mexico City, Oct. 27.—(2:33 a. m.)—

Absolutely false that the bandit, Villa, is besieging Chihuahua City or that Zapata is threatening the tranquility of Mexico City. Felix Diaz was defeated in recent skirmishing with our troops. He is now fleeing with a few followers to Guatemala. I shall remain in Mexico City until the Constitutional convention convenes at Queretaro. All military operations have been successful and general conditions are improving daily.

(Signed) "V. CARRANZA."

Mr. Burns said the convention will convene at Queretaro on Nov. 21.

RETAIL GROCERS' MEETING.

State officials were present at a luncheon this afternoon at the Algonquin Club given by the Retail Grocers Association. Invitations were issued to Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, the speaker of the House and of the Senate, members of the Governor's council, Mayor Curley, the attorney-general, state treasurer and other prominent men.

EFFICIENCY THE TOPIC

A lecture on "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business" is to be given at Bates hall under the auspices of the department of education, Boston Y. M. C. A., this evening at 8 o'clock. George F. Barber, president of the Efficiency Club of New York city, will speak.

Filene's

BOYS Just in—boys' junior
overcoats at \$7.50

That have the general merits of being all-wool and well tailored, and the particular merits of a belt-like lad's overcoat, convertible collar, bright checked lining and big "muff" pockets, just the place to slip in his hands.

Gray and brown WARM mixture fabrics, sizes 5 to 12, \$7.50.

\$10 for bigger boys' ulster overcoats

Brown or gray mixtures, plain oxford gray, rough chevrons. Belt back, big pockets, wide facings and other marks of good tailoring. Fine coats for \$10. Sizes 11 to 18.

Boys' suits—\$5 to \$15, with
two pairs of knickers

Boys' blue serge suits (one pair of knickers) \$5 to \$15; all wool and fast dyed serge. Sizes 7 to 18.

Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Second Floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

BOSTON MUSEUM
OPENS NOTABLE
SHOW OF PRINTSRembrandt Etchings From J. P.
Morgan Collection and Freer
Lithographs by Latour on View

FIRST NOTICE

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has opened a notable print show that has long been planned by the curator of the department, FitzRoy Carrington, consisting of Rembrandt etchings from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, lithographs by Fantin-Latour from the C. L. Freer collection, the complete etched work of van Dyck and Corot's lithographs from the museum's collection.

These displays fill seven of the print department exhibition rooms and a long corridor. Supplementing this showing is a large room filled with star impressions of great plates by Schongauer, Dürer, fifteenth century Florentines, Mantegna and Rembrandt. The Freer lithographs have never before been shown publicly in the United States, having been purchased complete from the dealer whose proposed exhibition of them was never held. The van Dyck collection has been completed under Mr. Carrington's direction during the past year with the purchase of eight prints. One example only remains to be secured and that is represented in the present showing by a loan. The current exhibition is announced to continue into January.

Mr. Morgan has lent 171 of his Rembrandts. One room is given over to 39 portrait etchings, another room to 36 etchings of religious subjects, a third room to 38 landscape etchings and a fourth room to 67 etchings that may be classed as "fancy pictures" for lack of a better name. This collection as a whole has been drawn from the great collections of the past, notably those of Theodore Irwin and George W. Vanderbilt. In turn these drew upon earlier collections.

The museum print department has prepared the showing with exhaustive care, framing the several states of the same plate together when the prints are small, or hanging the frames in groups when related prints are large. When Rembrandt is right, his plates the confectionary of the several authorities are written on the right side of the mat. In the middle the state of the plate is given. On the left hand side is written the definitive title of the print and a list of the collections in which it has been.

Among the collections represented by this Morgan group of Rembrandts are those of the Berlin museum, Amsterdam Museum, University of Cambridge Museum, Count von Lapell, Duke of Buccleugh, Robert Dumesnil, H. D. Seymour, the Earl of Aylesford, H. Brodhurst, Pierre Mariette, J. Kollman, C. Schlösser, Frederick Geissler, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, Pierre Remy, Henry Danby Seymour, W. Koller, John Bernard, M. Folkes, Herm. Weber, K. E. von Liphart, J. Webster, Robert Dighton, John W. Wilson.

The Morgan print of Rembrandt's most famous etching, "Christ Healing the Sick" (the hundred guilder plate), was owned by Knight, L. Thompson, Palmer, White, H. Brodhurst, G. W. Vanderbilt. This print is right, fully given the place of honor in the show. It is in the second state, with much dry point burr in evidence; and being printed on pure white paper is extraordinarily brilliant. A visitor could easily spend the time he allots to the whole show in examining this single marvelous work by the etcher all other etchers have acknowledged as master. Here Rembrandt released all his dramatic feeling for opposition of emotion. He apportioned half the human interest to believers and half to unbelievers. Those who have come for moral and physical help, grouped at the right, are enriched with delicate tonal shadings. The doubters, the scoffers and the merely curious, grouped on the left, are limited largely in outline, though the faces are as carefully characterized and individualized as in the group on the right. The variety of emotion depicted in these dozens of forms and visages is astonishing. This is Rembrandt's comic-like humanism. In the center stands the Nazarene. Rembrandt has not attempted supernatural effects, either in characterization or lighting. Here, one feels, he was concerned with the Christian impulse that all share, not with the limited dogma of a single sect.

Among the other religious subjects are rare plates that few frequenters of art museums are familiar with, plates that are vouchsafed the public only on such occasions as this when a public spirited collector shares his treasures for a time with the people. Here may be seen the "Entombment" in the first and third states, either in the change from white forms in outline to the blackness of the subterranean chamber. "St. Jerome Writing Beside a Pollard Willow" is here, the willow worked out in botanical detail unusual for Rembrandt, and the inevitable lurking lioness peering mildly around the tree trunk, while the saint labors placidly on at his improvised table. Here, too, is the "Angel Appearing to the Shepherds," into which the artist put an enormous amount of varied and detailed work. "St. Jerome Reading in an Italian Landscape" has a pictorial interest seldom achieved in these religious subjects.

The small "Presentation" shows Rembrandt working in his "dark manner," reserving white paper for his high lights and working over all the rest of the plate in varying values of shadows and black. The lantern glow is the high light of "The Flight into Egypt." In "St. Francis Praying" his values resemble those of a mezzotint, and the feeling is compellingly naive. "The Three Crosses" is represented in the first, second and fourth states, progressing from the outlining of forms to the attainment of tonality by scoring the whole plate with diagonal lines. The delightfully primitive "Abraham Entertaining the Angels" is here. Very substantial are these angels, with woolly beards and grateful looks on their faces as they sit at meat. Here too is "Abraham Sending Away Hagar and Ishmael" and "The Triumph of Mordecai." In which Rembrandt approached the craftsmanship of Dürer, and the deeply felt "Abraham Speaking to Isaac." There are "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel," "Christ Disputing With the Doctors" appears to be a first version of a work intended to be developed later. Here Rembrandt's art is seen in all its spontaneity and authority in the sure manner in which component masses are outlined, groupings are composed, and characterizations are sketched.

For those who see Rembrandt at his freest in works not classed with his religious subjects, his portraits or his landscapes, is the room full of miscellany. Here may be seen his essays in depicting the nude, "The Woman With the Arrow," "Woman Preparing to Dress After Bathing" and "Woman With Her Feet in the Water." While one does not feel that the etcher was at his ease in this class of subjects, there is not the slightest doubt of his justifiable confidence in such a work as "Old Woman Asleep Over Her Book," where to the full is evident the penetration that makes Rembrandt the greatest of all analysts of human character among etchers.

"Rembrandt Drawing" is seen in the fourth state, where the work appears finished except for the white spot of the window; the eighth state where a landscape vista has been put into the window frame and the whole interior darkened by cross-hatching; and the ninth state where the face and figure have again been lightened. "The Shell" and "Jan Cornelius Sylvius" are here, each in two states. The artist's early portraits of his mother and his 1632 shows him struggling with the expression of the values of flesh tones; advancing fast in the portrait of his wife, Saskia, dated 1635, as "The Great Jewish Bride"; and achieving delicacy of texture expression in the "Man at a Desk, Wearing Chain and Cross," dated 1641.

In this last-named print, which was once in the possession of the discriminating Seymour Haden, is seen Rembrandt's matured skill in facial modeling and in representation of textures and fullness of the hair. Adjoining these prints are the fifth and sixth states of the last plate Rembrandt made, his portrait of Jan Antonides van der Linden, dated 1665; ripe, placid, simple, profound. "David on His Knees" is here in three states, "Jan Asselyn" in three, "Doctor Faustus" in two, the virtuoso "Jan Six" in two and "Jan Uytenbogaert" in three. The popular "Jan Lutma" is shown in the first and second states, as well as the "Ephraim Bonus" and the portrait of the elegant Abraham Francis, art dealer. "Clement de Jonghe," the print seller, is here twice in the first state and once in the sixth. Two states each are shown of the four prints for a Spanish book, "Daniel's Vision," "David and Goliath," "Jacob's Ladder" and the "Image Which Nebuchadnezzar Saw." The self-portraits are represented in several states each, and the consistent likeness that runs through them all is proof persuading three centuries later that his portraits of other men were good likenesses.

Among the landscapes the visitor will linger over the early proof of "The Goldweaver's Field" in which a heavy dry point burr is evident, and the "Landscape with a Ruined Tower," here seen in the third and fourth states. The "Three Cottages" is in the third state and "The Three Trees" in the first and second states. Another famous subject is "Jan Six's Bridge," which Rembrandt is said to have completed on a wager in the interval occupied by a servant's journey to a neighboring town for a jar of forgotten mustard. Of this etching Whistler said, "It was completed from the first."

GERRIT A. BENEKER'S
PAINTINGS AT COBB'S

Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker will go on view at the Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston street, Boston, for two weeks beginning Monday. Mr. Beneker is one of the artists who work the year round at Provincetown. There are a good dozen canvases in this display of 20 that instantly cause the gallery visitor to think of Venice, as Venice has been pictured by hundreds of artists.

Distinctly are there warm Venetian blues, pinks and grays in "A Blue Day" and "Where the Fishermen Tar Their Nets." That this color scheme is no mere formula with Mr. Beneker is proved by "The Brick Schooner," which is all cool pearly tones. Mr. Beneker is one of the few who paints sand that looks like sand.

"Afternoon Sunlight" is another original work, produced by the artist in the mood of a direct approach to nature that puts aside all ready-made method in a whole-hearted desire to paint the thing as he saw it. The wharf houses are pink in the hazy late afternoon sunlight, the water an iridescent sheen of a thousand refracted points of color, while against the turquoise sky float clouds tinged at the edges with red and gold. "Low Tide, Winter Afternoon" is in a related vein.

"The End of the Story" is compelling in its human interest. A girl about 12, in a blue and white gingham dress, sits on the edge of a bed, the book she has

been reading open at its last page on her knees. She gazes before her still in the mood of the tale. There are many adroit passages of painting, skillful eliminations of non-essentials, and altogether thoroughgoing craftsmanship in this work; all serving the end of presenting an interesting genre with such honesty that the observer will think only of what has been done, not how it is done.

"The Red-Haired Girl" is another work admirable for its honesty. A reddish light bathes the figure, calling for greens in the shadows. Mr. Beneker has faithfully painted the greens, where some painters would have dodged. The face is modeled with the thoroughness that marks the artist who respects drawing as structure foundation. There are several interesting still lifes, more decorative in effect than the usual achievement in this vein, faithful in their representation of difficult textures and light values. Of these, the visitor will return more than once to look at "Still Life—Scotch Broom."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Martin Hardie

CHARLES MARTIN
HARDIE AND HIS
SCOTTISH WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Scottish art is indebted in no small degree to the work of Charles Martin Hardie, R. S. A. His paintings have contributed much towards the faithful representation of Scottish life and character, and are distinguished by the artistic qualities of fine balance and grouping of figures, in which the artist conveyed historical incident. The great achievement of the artist was the painting of two large pictures in oil, "Burns Reading his Poems to the Lateral of Edinburgh" and "The Meeting of Burns and Scott."

In the first Burns picture, the scene is laid in the salon of the Duchess of Gordon, and the gathering includes many people, distinguished in the society of the period, who were interested in the poet. The picture was painted by Sir James Elster and presented to his sister, Mrs. Barr of Adelaide, New South Wales, in which town it is at present. A statue of Burns was later erected in Adelaide, the figure being an exact replica of Burns taken from the picture.

Few who have seen Mr. Martin Hardie's picture of the meeting of Burns and Scott could fail to be impressed with the robust and manly figure of the peasant poet and the boy modestly answering the poet's question as to the authorship of certain lines.

Amongst other successful pictures may be mentioned "The Kirklin," hung at the International Exhibition in 1888, and purchased for Canada; "Our Grandmother's Dancing School," with the figures in Georgian costume; "Ca' the Yowies to the Knowes"; "Peaceful Warfare," a shoemaker and a shepherd playing draughts. Other notable pictures were "An Unrecorded Coronation—Inchmahome, the Isle of Rest, 1548, A. D." and the other "A Royal Decoration" of the same date. Both recall the time of Scottish history when, after the battle of Pinkie, the Regent Arran sent the infant Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Queen-mother to the priory of Inchmahome, on an island on the Lake of Menteith.

PICTURES BY SPEAR
OPEN GUILD SEASON

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street, has inaugurated its third season with an exhibition of paintings by Arthur P. Spear, a member admitted during the past year. Mr. Spear's art usually is on the borders of illustration, illustration rather fuller in color than most magazines venture upon except in their covers and frontispieces. He can draw, and has an instinct for a quality of color that matches the sentiment of his subjects. So a visit to the Guild gallery is a pleasant experience this fortnight, a sort of sentimental journey into a sunny land of pretty girls.

"The Gardener" is a pictorial dandelion in a pinkish silk sweater. Undoubtedly she is a regular and watchful guardian of her posies, for it would take no very sturdy weed to resist the tiny hoe she carries. Thoroughly charming in a conventional way is the picturing of the same girl in white passing through her poppies and peonies; and standing among tall blue-belled flowers. Again we see the girl in a rowboat in the luminous shade of a white parasol, idly watching waves or dabbling a hand in the water. There is good illusion about Mr. Spear's flowers, foliage, air, water and skies. His impasto usually escapes paintiness, and he passes the test in all but the most trying problems of painting light. "A Study in White" is a considerable success in the difficult vein of painting white against white. One is not convinced, however, that the artist has solved his light and air problems in "The Fairy Tale."

It is pleasant to turn to the accomplished ease with which the two pastels, "Submarine U-1" and "Submarine U-2" were executed. In one a pagan water nymph bestrides a fat, plunging fish, her hair streaming backward and upward. In the other she sits on a stone laughing at the solemn fish that circle her. In both pictures the green of the water and the reds of coral make dark agreeable harmonies, played off against notes of purple.

Mr. Saunders' Pictures
Another painter of sunshine is Kendall Saunders, who is holding his first Boston exhibition this week and next at the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street. Again the pretty girl is the subject, this time sitting relaxed in a room near a window, sitting again in the full light of a sun porch, or standing amidst flowers gazing off to sea. Always there is an effort to key the canvas up to something approaching actual sunlight values.

The result is brilliant yet agreeable, and something approaching stylization in the steady use of a pleasant blue in the shadows and accessories. Mr. Saunders has facile command of the Parisian art shorthand of today, by which the illusion of an object is represented, as distinguished from the naturalistic of a few years ago in which a beautiful and accurate physical imitation was aimed at. The shorthand workers are concerned with appearances instead of facts; or rather, to them appearances are facts.

"In the Sun Porch" is a graceful work, a dainty and bright handling of a sparkling subject. The artist here shows his firm feeling for contrast of form. In setting off his most important mass, the girl in white, blue and pink, against the delicate tracery of leaves and slender paneling in the background. "Idleness" is a similar subject handled under conditions of indoor light. "Sunning" is a successful solution of a severe problem of juxtaposing light and outdoor light values. "The Road to the Sea" is an interesting essay in landscape, and proves the artist to have a decided feeling for the decorative handling of nature motives.

Mr. Saunders studied drawing in Boston and New York, and took up painting in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens and Tony Robert Fleury, at the Academie Julien. In 1913 he exhibited two canvases at the Salon des Artistes Français. His paintings have also been exhibited in the National Academy, New York; at Chicago, Baltimore, Newport, and Provincetown.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS
TO BE EXHIBITED IN
BURLINGTON HOUSE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Some years ago King George uttered a phrase which has become historic. "Wake up, England," he said. She has been arousing herself ever since, and at this moment is intensely wide-awake.

Even in regard to the crafts the British lion is struggling to his feet. Who would have prophesied five years ago that the Royal Academy, which for nearly 150 years has concerned itself with mere easel pictures and little else, would, in the autumn of 1916, allow the Arts and Crafts Society to hold an exhibition in its galleries in Piccadilly. When this important show is opened to the public they will find the rooms arranged in the admirable manner shown at the "Werkbund" exhibition, held at Cologne just before the outbreak of war. Decorative painting will at last receive attention at Burlington House, and that brilliant "outsider," Augustus John, will show his originality in two immense frescoes decorating one of the salons. There will be shown also a series of domestic rooms furnished in tender harmonies or vivid contrasts, and examples of modern furniture by such craftsmen as Romney Green, Ernest Gimson, Sydney Barnsley, and Ambrose Heal. There are signs that the Arts and Crafts Society, which was founded in 1888, will, in its new manifestation in Burlington House, emerge from its "arty and crafty" shell, will cast away its flimsy fastidiousness, and become a real help in Great Britain's forthcoming art and trade campaign.

Furnishing in England is in a curious condition. The people who go to the trouble of having their furniture designed and made for them, which was the universal custom among the wealthy in those great eighteenth century days of Robert Adam, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton, do not probably number more than one hundred in the whole of the country. To have your furniture made for you is the right way, but it necessitates thought, time, trouble and money. The best modern furniture is not cheap. Few are able to cultivate their preferences in the way of Lady Cowdray, who has furnished her place in Aberdeenshire, Scotland—Dunacast Castle—in a manner that is worthy of the highest praise. The work is all done by British firms, her policy being that so long as she gets the best, neither time nor money is regarded as important. She will wait five years for a woven silk or an exquisite piece of furniture, and the manufacturer knows that, so long as he produces the best no questions will be asked about the price.

Most people in England follow the fashion of "picking up antiques." These pieces, in hundreds of thousands, are usually modern, and although they may be of the Adam or Chippendale school very rarely are they authentic specimens of those masters. Indeed, the only unquestionable specimens are those pieces of furniture that were placed in such houses as Nostell Priory and Harewood House by Chippendale himself, the original receipted bill being in the possession of the present owner. Chippendale was paid £72-10-0 for the mahogany table now in the library at Nostell Priory. It is now worth at least £2000.

The work of Chippendale, the foremost English master of furniture, fills the two indispensable conditions of good design and good workmanship. Hepplewhite added fancy and charm, and Sheraton, the visionary, color, produced by delightful varnishes and inlays. It may be said that Chippendale is akin to the classical propriety of Reynolds, Hepplewhite to the charm of Gainsborough, and Sheraton to the color visions of the later Turner. Between those eighteenth century masters and William Morris there was a long period of depraved taste, against which the genius of Alfred Stevens, a great master of design, was powerless. The authorities spoilt his Wellington Monument, and they actually removed his exquisite little lions from the British Museum railing merely to add a few feet of width to the street. Before the eighteenth century the inspiration of furniture in England was chiefly continental. What would our delightful so-called Queen Anne furniture have been but for the Dutch influence of William and Mary, and as for the furniture in vogue in the time of Charles II., dressed and decked in the worst kind of continental influences, no trained eye can look upon it with anything but disfavor amounting almost to repugnance.

The pre-Restoration furniture is different. Cromwellian austerity appeals strongly to us today, and many are in deep sympathy with that age of oak in England, ranging from Cromwell back to early times, when right proportions, and reticent decoration, not an aim in itself, but growing out of structure, were the normal productions of English craftsmen.

Pre-Raphaelite is an honored phrase in painting. There are signs that pre-Restoration may become an honored phrase in furniture. The simplicity of many of the modern designs, some of which will be shown at Burlington House, justify the epithet of pre-Restoration as the newest note in English furniture.

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NEW YORK ART
EXHIBITION AND
GALLERY NEWSExplaining the Riggs Collection
of Armor—Photography and
Its Great Advance—Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"What sort of men wore this armor, and how did they put it on?" "Were these really swords just for show, or did they really use them in fighting?" Why all the "sluggish work?" These and a hundred other similar questions are constantly heard in the storied halls of that section of the Metropolitan museum in which the extensive Riggs collection of arms and armor is displayed. Since its installation, a year ago, this exhibition has proved decidedly popular, and also has shown that while the average American takes a sentimental or romantic interest in helmets, breastplates, blades, blunderbusses, gauntlets and greaves, he really knows little or nothing substantial about these war trappings and lethal implements of the days of old.

To supply this deficiency and further to open up his department to public appreciation, Dr. Bashford Dean, the curator of the department, has arranged to give next month four lectures of unique illustrative interest, designed to cover a new field of art—for to such the ancient arms and armor undoubtedly belong—in an understandable human way. The lectures will be given on Monday and Thursday afternoons, Nov. 6, 9, 13 and 16. A highly attractive novelty promised by Dr. Dean will be the employment of a living model to "demonstrate" the valiant knight stepping out, as it were, from the various old pictures and other relics of the age of chivalry, which will be used by the lecturer to shed light upon his theme.

Thus we shall be able to see at the outset just how the antique warrior managed to get into his accouterments without the aid of tinsmith or plumb-line. The initial lecture will show the unrivalling in which the knight was dressed for wearing armor, how the various metal pieces were fitted on, how their combined weight—50 to 100 pounds—was carried, how the human ironclad mounted and dismounted his horse, and why it was not necessary to raise him up with a derrick when he happened to be thrown to the ground.

The art and artisanship of the subject will be enlarged upon in one session devoted to the armorers' atelier and blacksmith shop. Anvils, hammers, and various implements will be exhibited in the actual fashioning of a piece of armor, and the processes of embossing, damascening, gilding by fire, bluing and russeting, by which princely armor was enriched, will be explained in such a way that the audience may readily understand why modern "forgeries" in this particular branch of art are extremely rare.

Then the world-epic of the sword will be practically recited. The Riggs collection is rich in material for illustrating this, including among its treasures a sword of Henry IV. of France, and some of those sacred blades of old Japan, in which the honor of the samurai was cashiered. The numerous forms of swords will be shown which arose during the centuries when the sword was in common use almost universally. Bygone fencing methods and terms, such as we encounter in Shakespeare and the medieval chronicles, will have their much-needed commentary, serving to explain many of the supposedly superfluous intricacies and elaborations of the sword's guard as well as its blade.

Historical Photographic Exhibit
In the main gallery of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth street, is installed, under the auspices of the

American Institute of Graphic Arts, until Nov. 10, an exhibition showing in outline the development of the art of photography, from Daguerre's discovery in 1839 to the present day. It goes back, indeed, to Euclid's original employment of the camera obscura idea for astronomical purposes, 300 B. C.; credits Leonardo da Vinci with creative experimental work along the same line, and traces the successive stages of progress step by step through many periods, at the hands of many famous men, down to the invention of the gelatin film on which motion photography came to hang, and the fascinating color work in which Dr. Arnold Genthe and Prof. F. E. Ives are among the pioneers in this country.

The unique interest and value of the numerous portraits shown—such as the "Daniel Webster" and other daguerotypes lent by the Century company and Columbia University, the Lincoln photographs and civil war groups by Brady, from the collection of F. H. Meserve, of New York—offer striking proof of the fact that the portrait painter's occupation is gone, in so far as likenesses and literal records are concerned. And then, when we come to the thoughtful, sympathetic portrait studies made by the innumerable present-day masters of the camera, we are prompted to ask, "What have the painter's 'on' these, even in the higher artistic attributes of character analysis, expression, and what we call in a Rembrandt or a Titian 'psychology'?" Color and decorative effect were the chief advantages the old-timers possessed, in many instances—and now the camera is reaching out persistently after these. Note Arnold Genthe's "Mrs. Woodrow Wilson," and "Prince Paul Troubetzkoy," Baron de Meyer's "Marchesa Casati," John H. Garo's "Edward Everett Hale," the portrait of Kasheier's "Robert Henri," and "Rodin," N. Macdonald's "Timothy Cole" and "J. Alden Weir," Elias Golden's "Felix Adler," Edward Henry Weston's "Fleck of Sunshine" (portrait of Ruth St. Denis), and Clarence White's "Mme. Danilova," for flashes of aesthetic and intellectual divination seldom registered through any but the instantaneous medium. In the architectural, landscape and "story" pictures, too, we find some of the rare effects of composition and selection. The water color show, or even the Academy itself, to say nothing of etching and lithography, could scarcely display more poetic treatment of the same subjects than Alvin Langdon Coburn does in his "High Steppes," "Singer Building, New York," and "St. Paul's, London."

Art Lecturers Unleashed
A special interleaved calendar for art lecture dates will be necessary to the equipment of all New Yorkers who aspire to "keeping posted" on art, these days.

At the Metropolitan museum, the campaign started a drive last Friday with one Miss Edith Abbott's weekly illustrated lectures on Venetian painting. Miss Frances Morris and Durr Friedley, also of the museum staff, will talk textiles to designers, Nov. 4 and 11. Classical lectures for historical students, by Miss G. M. A. Richter, assistant curator, and Professors Paul Van den Ven, James Harvey Robinson and Christian Gauss, are already under way, and on Nov. 7 will have reached medieval Europe. Amongst other artist-lecturers announced for the coming year, Kenyon Cox is in training for three bouts with "Nineteenth-Century Art," the first of which will occur on Jan. 2. The most recent bulletin, from Mr. Cox's essay on "What is Painting?" shows him in fine optimistic form. "For at least 14,000 years," he declares, "from the time the cave man set out on his own day, painting has been an imitative art, and it seems likely that it will continue to be so."

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BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Special exhibition of Japanese "No-dance" costumes; special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent; special exhibit of Rembrandt etchings from the J. P. Morgan collection, Fantin-Latour lithographs, from the Freer collection. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park street.—Photographic work by members, and varied exhibits.

Boston Art Club.—Photographs by Garo Brooks Reed's gallery, 19 Arlington street.—Paintings by Kendall Saunders.

Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 545 Boylston street.—Paintings by Gerrit Beneker.

Copley gallery, 105 Newbury street.—Portraits by colonial painters; pictures of Gloucester by William J. Potter.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street.—Engraving engravings; paintings by Dante Rice.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge street, Cambridge.—Special exhibit of drawings by Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, and other masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street.—Paintings by Arthur P. Spear, R. C. and N. M. Vose gallery, 238 Boylston street.—Paintings, etchings and block prints by members of Provincetown Art Association.

FINE ARTS
MODERN GALLERY
590 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
(Mezzanine Floor)

Exhibition of Sculpture
BY
BRANCUSI

Special Exhibition
American Society of Miniature Painters
AND
New York Society of Etchers

OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 11
Montross Gallery
530 21st Avenue, above 42nd Street, NEW YORK

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

beyond the frontier. We have captured one officer and 157 men. To sum up: One the western frontier of Moldavia, after violent combats, the Austro-Germans everywhere have been repulsed beyond the frontier. They now occupy but a small portion of territory between Sultia and Trutis and a small, insignificant portion of Uzul valley. Their losses were very heavy.

In the Buzen valley at Table Butzi, Bratoce and Predelus there is nothing to report. An action continues to the south of Predelus. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of Dragoslave we repulsed violent enemy attacks.

In the Alt valley the situation is unchanged.

In Jul our opponents have progressed in the region to the west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

There has been an artillery duel at Orsova.

Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery action. Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England, Friday.—During the night, says yesterday afternoon's British official statement, the Germans shelled heavily our front between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Lesbœufs and in the neighborhood of the Stuff and Zollern redoubts (north of the River Somme in France).

We successfully raided enemy trenches near Monchy and also north-east of Arras. Considerable damage was done and prisoners were taken.

On Oct. 23 and 24 attacks in force by naval aeroplanes were carried out on the railway stations at Buk and Drama, both on the railroad from Constantinople to Salonika. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock. One of our machines failed to return from the attack on Buk.

Last night's official report says: This morning after a bombardment the Germans delivered an attack against Stuff trench, which runs northward of Stuff redoubt. They were driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands.

During the day the German artillery was active against the front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquervillers.

In spite of the unfavorable weather our aeroplanes yesterday cooperated successfully with our artillery and bombed enemy billets and depots. Three of our machines have not returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France, Friday.—The official statement issued last night says: The Germans made four successive violent attacks on the Verdun front, against the Douaumont positions, but all failed. The number of prisoners up to date is over 5000.

Yesterday afternoon's report says: On the Verdun front the situation is unchanged. The Germans made no counter attack during the night, contenting themselves with bombarding violently the sectors of Vaux and Douaumont. Elsewhere the night was calm.

A German aeroplane was felled in the region of Vauquois, in the neighborhood of our lines, by motor gun fire. One of our pilots attacked from a height of 100 meters an artillery column on the road between Conflans and Etain and threw the drivers into disorder. The drivers fled, abandoning their teams.

Macedonian front: North of the Starvo Grob mountains Serbian troops charged the German and Bulgarian forces and seized the fortified height at the confluence of the Tchernia and Stroschnitsa rivers (east of the Tchernia bend, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our allies.

Southeast of Lake Presba our cavalry, supported by infantry units, on Tuesday occupied the Zvezda bridges and also the villages of Golobda and Laisitsa.

On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by fog.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday.—The official statement issued yesterday says:

In Persia our detachments, as a result of a stubborn battle, occupied the town of Bijar, northwest of Hamadan. They took a number of prisoners and captured two cannons.

In the direction of Zlochev, in the region of Zvynen, our opponents attacked with small forces but were repulsed.

In the wooded Carpathians our adversaries launched an attack with a force of two companies on the height, eight versts northwest of Capul Mountain. This assault was arrested by our fire.

On the Rumanians' northeastern front Rumanian troops succeeded in arresting the pressure of superior enemy forces.

In Dobrudja the pressure of our opponents has weakened somewhat.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy, Friday.—An official communique reports artillery actions in Monte Lagasoli region, east of Gorizia and on the Carso. On Wednesday afternoon, the Austrians intensi-

fied their fire east of Gorizia but did not attack. Some shells fell on Gorizia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. SALONIKA, Greece, Friday.—The following report was given out yesterday at Serbian army headquarters:

On Oct. 24 our Danube and Drina divisions captured several heights on the left bank of the Tchernia river facing the mouth of Stroschnitsa torrent. We took about 480 prisoners and deserters, and captured one machine gun ready for action.

There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday.—The Bulgarian war office today issued the following statement:

On the whole front the Rumanians are retreating precipitately toward Tulcea, Braila and Harsova, pursued by our forces. Wednesday's captures included 15 officers, 771 men and 15 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. VIENNA, Austria, Friday.—The official statement issued yesterday says: Our positions in the Wipbach (Vipac) valley and on the Karst (Carso) plateau yesterday were shelled heavily by artillery and mine throwers. The fire diminished gradually toward noon. Hostile reconnoitering detachments, which approached our positions were repulsed with hand grenades.

MAINE TEACHERS ARE LEARNERS AT PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PORTLAND, Me.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Maine Teachers Association, now being held here, is largely attended. One of the main events was the school music festival at city hall, Thursday morning. The chorus and orchestra were composed of public school pupils. Thursday afternoon an organ recital was given by Will C. Macfarlane of Portland. In the evening there was an informal reception to the state superintendent, Payson Smith, and his wife, at Congress Square hotel, under the auspices of the Maine Schoolmasters Club.

Today leading school workers will speak and business men will give discourses on "What the Business Man Expects of the Commercial Department in the High School," and "Defects in the Preparation of Young People for Business from the Business Man's Standpoint." This evening will be devoted chiefly to the alumni meeting.

DEFENDANT IN OIL CASE ON THE STAND

Mrs. Anna M. McGrath of Brookline took the stand in her own defense yesterday in the United States district court on a charge of conspiracy to conceal assets from trustees in bankruptcy. The government rested its case at noon, and in the afternoon Mrs. McGrath told the court that shortly after organizing the Interstate Oil Company in February, 1910, she was forced to suspend business from six to eight months because the Standard Oil Company cut the price of oil from 9 cents to 4 cents per gallon. The witness declared that the tanks, wagons, pumps, and other property which the government charged her with concealing never belonged to the Western Oil Company, but to the Interstate Oil Company. She denied concealing any property from the trustees and said that all property, except that which had been taken away, was still in the Roxbury yard of the company. Checks drawn to her personal account amounting to \$2995, she explained, represented her salary and living expenses and that \$900 of \$3000 she is charged with concealing had been paid for oil, springs, and other expenses.

BRONZE MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS PROPOSED

Mayor Curley proposes to ask the city council next Tuesday to vote an appropriation of a sum sufficient for bronze medals for each returning soldier of the second brigade of Massachusetts militia. He also will ask for enough money to pay for several thousand of United States flags to place in the hands of the civic societies which are invited to line the route of march of the proposed parade through the city to Braves field, where it is to disband.

The mayor made this announcement yesterday afternoon at a public meeting held in the old aldermanic chamber. The response to the mayor's request for contributions for a public celebration upon the return of all of the militia from the Mexican border was not what he had expected and he announced his intention to abandon the plan for a dinner to the troops and ask the various commands to march through Boston's streets the first Saturday afternoon after they had all arrived in Boston.

ARSON CASE CONTINUED

In the trial in the Suffolk superior court of Samuel Lishner, Simon Levine, Israel and Jacob Leventhal and Jacob Smaller, accused of arson, Eddie Kandler, the chief witness for the prosecution, told his story three times yesterday and declared the fires were ignited to defraud an insurance company. He continues on the witness stand today.

GRINNELL IMPROVEMENTS

GRINNELL, Ia.—With a \$130,000 contract recently let for the beginning of a new men's quadrangle, Grinnell College has spent a million dollars in two years on new buildings and improvements.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Hugh Latimer Barleson, who has just been elected missionary bishop of South Dakota by the Protestant Episcopal general convention in session in St. Louis, is one of five sons of a Minnesota family who have entered the ministry of that church. Graduating at Racine College, in Wisconsin, he studied at the General Theological Seminary in New York City. He has had churches in Waupaca, Wis., and in Rochester, N. Y. For seven years he was dean of the diocese of North Dakota. Since 1907 he has been in New York city, connected with the board of missions. Of late he has edited the periodical which is the organ of this agency.

Howard Elliott, who, as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has declined a salary \$25,000 a year larger than the one he now receives, gives as his reason for this self-denying act, his loyalty to a corporation that is in trouble, and that he stands morally pledged to restore to a condition of stability and prosperity. Mr. Elliott came to the presidency of the New England road in 1913, following a disastrous régime dominated by a New York banking house, in which an effort had been made to monopolize the entire transportation system of New England, by water as well as by land. Mr. Elliott came from the presidency of the Northern Pacific road, which he had held since 1903. There he had made a record for sound administration. During the interval between his graduation from the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard University, in 1881, and his call to the Northern Pacific road in 1903, this administrator had learned all the ins and outs of railway building and administration on some of the best roads of the middle West, including the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, when it was controlled largely by Boston capital. Mr. Elliott finds New England a congenial place of residence, and already has done much to win back public confidence in the New-Haven road, as a route to be used and as a property to be invested in.

Hamlin Garland, who is on the list of authors who announce their intention to support Mr. Hughes' candidacy, and who writes the open letter prefacing the signatures, is a novelist and dramatist of the middle West of the United States, whose fiction attracted considerable attention in the nineties, and who for awhile was a popular contributor to periodical literature. Of late years he has been less prolific and consequently less prominent. He is a native of Wisconsin, and his father was a veteran of the war between the states. In one of his latest books Mr. Garland has admirably depicted for all time the effect of the war upon himself and others, and their sensations as children of pioneers who, having saved the Union, set forth to occupy its unsettled regions. The only formal schooling Mr. Garland had was in a small Iowa seminary. Then he taught school for awhile in Illinois. Boston and the fame of its authors and publishers drew him thither in the eighties, and it was encouragement given to him by Mr. Howells, who then lived in Boston, that led the young author to bring forth "Main Travelers Roads." He remained in the East until 1893, when he returned to the interior; and Chicago of late has been his place of city residence. But he is essentially an out-of-doors, free-ranging, rural sort of man; and his best work has been the depiction, in many mediums, of the lives of the plain folk who make up the average community of the great inland region of the country. As a biographer of Gen. U. S. Grant, Mr. Garland did fair but not remarkable work.

Sir Charles C. Wakefield might have had the distinction, had he wished, of being Lord Mayor of London for two consecutive periods. Great pressure was brought to bear upon him, publicly and privately, to allow himself to be nominated for a second term, even after he had, in a letter to the press, insisted that he could not fall in with those wishes. They were at least a tribute to the success with which he has performed his duties as civic head during a very trying period. Sir Charles is head of the firm of oil manufacturers, C. C. Wakefield & Co. He is a keen collector of pictures, and during his mayoralty has hung part of his collection in the Mansion House, greatly adding to the attractiveness of that building. The pictures from his collection which have hung for the past year in the state drawing room at the Mansion House are representative of an important period in English portraiture from the middle seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, beginning with Lely. Some examples of the work of Rembrandt also hang on the walls.

Charles F. Wood, the newly inaugurated president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has urged upon the body leadership in obtaining legislation making illegal all settlement of industrial disputes by forcible means that shut the public off from normal use of public utilities, is a Boston lawyer who has made a reputation as a specialist in receiverships. A native of New Hampshire, he went to Trinity College for his cultural education, and then studied law at the Harvard law school, where he was graduated in 1908.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Thursday:

Orders to Officers: Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams, detached Memphis to three months' leave; Lieut. (J. G.) H. S. Koop, detached Hancock to seven days' leave; Ensign T. H. Winters, detached receiving ship at Norfolk to Hancock; Surg. W. H. Reame, resignation accepted, effective Nov. 1; P. A. Burg, T. W. Reed, detached from Norfolk to Asiatic station via November transport.

SUNLIGHT AND SHADE EFFECTS UPON HOUSING

Prof. George C. Whipple Speaks Before Charities Conference on the Need of Restrictions in Putting Up Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. NEW YORK, Mass.—In an address based on investigations made for the New York commission on building districts and restrictions, Prof. George C. Whipple, speaking at the state conference of charities here, Thursday evening, said he believed that there is a vital relation between the public welfare and the buildings in and about which people live and that in a city a reasonable restriction of the height, area and use of buildings is a justifiable exercise of the police power. The proof of the relation between housing and right conditions, he claimed, must necessarily be axiomatic in character and based upon the accumulated experience of mankind generally expressed.

The regulation of buildings is intimately connected with light, air, water, food and cleanliness. The amount of daylight which enters a building depends upon the amount of sunlight which falls upon the exterior, and upon the proximity of other buildings, their height and their bulk. The amount of air which enters a building is also influenced, and sometimes very greatly, by the surrounding buildings. The rays of the sun bring light and heat. Heat is absorbed by walls of brick, stone or concrete, with the consequence that the air near them is heated; heat is also transmitted through building walls to the rooms. In winter this is an advantage in some places, but in summer it may be a disadvantage.

"It is becoming more and more recognized that vegetation is very desirable in residential districts. Vegetation cannot thrive without sunlight and it is a matter of history that the increasing height of buildings has driven out the trees from streets while the extension of buildings over large percentages of the lot has left little chance for vegetation of any kind. Trees, shrubs, and grass tend to cool the air during summer. Trees produce desirable shade, and yet in winter they do not obstruct the sunlight. Trees therefore furnish a shade which is automatically adjustable, increasing when it is most needed and decreasing when objectionable. In this respect the shade of trees differs from the shade of buildings.

"It is obvious that architects cannot design buildings so as to obtain the best interior conditions unless the exterior conditions are definitely established. Residential districts need more severe restrictions than other districts; industrial regions need less severe restrictions than business districts."

TALKS ON HISTORY OF ADVERTISEMENT

Twelve talks on the history of an advertisement are to be given by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, the course to begin Friday evening. The talks have been arranged in the following order: Oct. 27, "Laying Out the Task," Paul T. Cherington, assistant professor of marketing, Harvard; Nov. 3, "Studying the Customer," John K. Allen; Nov. 10, "Allowing for the Advertiser's Production Problems," Roy H. Flint; Nov. 17, "Analyzing the Product," Harry Tipper; Nov. 24, "Designing the Message," Carroll Westall; Dec. 1, "Dressing the Advertisement," Barnard J. Lewis; Dec. 8, "Direct by Mail," E. R. Crowe; Dec. 15, "Trade Papers," Walter B. Snow; Jan. 5, "Magazines and Newspapers," Frank A. Black; Jan. 12, "Outdoor and Miscellaneous," Howard Hillman; Jan. 19, "Finding and Recording the Costs," William H. Ingersoll; Jan. 26, "Measuring the Results Achieved," Melville Smith.

WORLD'S CONVENTION FOR JAPAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An invitation of the Japanese to hold the next convention of the World's Sunday School Association in Tokio, has been accepted. It is announced by the world's committee, which held a meeting here, that the convention will be held after the close of the war. The invitation was brought by B. Okura in a message from the Japanese committee of which Marquis Okuma, former premier of Japan, is chairman.

COLUMBIA STARTS REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau. COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia has recently established a municipal bureau for the protection of women and children, under the supervision of a trained worker, Miss Lottie S. Olney, and a juvenile court has been set up by the police recorder, William P. Etchison.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Texas," melodrama, 8:10. Colonial-Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, 8:10. Copeland—"Mrs. Dane's Defense," drama, 8:15. Hollis-Sir Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," by Shakespeare, 7:45. Keith's Vaudeville, 7:45. Park Square—"Good Gracious Anna," farce by Clara Kummer, 8:15. Plymouth—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Clausenbach, 8:20. Shubert—"Her Soldier Boy," musical comedy, 8:10. Tremont—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Erstwhile Susan,' character comedy, 8:15. Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Hollis, 1:45; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20.

SUFFRAGISTS OF STATE PLAN TO MAKE TEST CASE

Question of Right to Vote Here After Exercising Privilege Elsewhere to Enter Courts

Massachusetts suffragists have engaged lawyers with the intention of bringing before the courts of the commonwealth a test case, to determine definitely whether or not the United States constitution gives women who have voted in suffrage states a legal right to cast their ballots in non-suffrage states in which they have established their residences. These attorneys, it is learned, are now preparing their cases and their clients express confidence that the results of a court decision would be in their favor.

Women from all over the state who favor suffrage are taking an active interest in the proceedings, and leaders in the movement say strong support is promised for their plans. Women recently appeared at registration offices throughout all non-suffrage states in the Union and demanded to be registered for voting, claiming that they had voted in states where the privilege was allowed, and that it was therefore in accordance with the constitution that they be allowed the ballot in any state to which they had moved their residence.

The leaders of the movement point to several clauses in the constitution, among which are sections 1 and 2 of article IV. They are: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state," and "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association said today that lawyers have been engaged within a few days to look up the status of the case and report on the prospect of its legality. Persons well versed in law have said that the attitude taken by the women is legal, although a test case made in New York some years ago was unsuccessful. Mrs. Leonard anticipates word from the national headquarters of the organization within a few days regarding future action. She said: "I am sure that success will follow our attempts to secure the ballot privilege as a result of the test cases to be made in the several states, at least in those states that are the most lenient towards suffrage."

Mrs. Winona Osborne Pinkham, wife of the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, pastor of the Melrose Unitarian church, who was one of those refused the privilege of registering for voting, said today that legal preparations were being made to make a test case before the courts, and that as the national headquarters had urged action, steps were expected to be taken within a short time. Her own rejection, she said, was likely to be used as an element in the proceedings.

MISS FRANK GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF SONG WRITERS

Miss Ethel Frank, Soprano—Song recital in Jordan Hall, with Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain at the piano, evening of Oct. 26. The program: "A Finland Love Song," White; "Rückzug," Colburn; "The Little Ghosts," Foster; "Der Gärtner," "Auf ein altes Bild," and "Es ist," Wolf; "The Song Wind" and "The Elven," Salt; "Dimmi perche," Scatrinio; "Se siete buona," Hackensillier; "Chanson triste" and "Le Manoir de Rosamonde," Duparc; "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Haydn; "Kleider," Strauss; "Slumber Song," Gretcheninow; "Leheure exquise," Poldowski; "In the Dark," Daniels.

Miss Frank's singing has distinction on the technical side for its phrasing and shading, and on the interpretive side for a certain touch of the exquisite and ethereal. Such ductile management of words and melody as she achieves indicates study under good masters and promises power in the concert hall in times to come. She takes a diminishing and draws it out to the utmost fineness, in the manner of a woman skilled at spinning, never making an uncertain pull, much less snapping the thread.

If there is any good in the classification of artists according to their style of performance and their apparent interpretive purpose, this soprano could be grouped with Mme. Witherpoon and Mme. Sundelius. She may be said to represent, more or less as they do, a merging of Italian vocal method, French declamation and American platform approach. Her singing is still in the potential stage and bears plain-marks of the studio. Yet it is so well grounded and shows such unmistakable prospect of some time becoming individual and vital in its message that it invites public encouragement. The weakness of it is in the delivery of the text. But it is to be hoped that even in spite of that drawback the artist will not try to make herself into one of those disturbers of the artistic peace known as dramatic sopranos.

Some might say that the singer did better in this song, and others in that. The fact probably is that, like the majority of performers, she excelled in the pieces which had the most in them musically. Good instances of her work were unquestionably the interpretations of Wolf and her reading of the selection she presented at her first recall. The song of Haydn might well have been given with more vigor as a recitation of verses, even if it had lost a little vocal polish. For a piece of this sort, being almost a folk song, notwithstanding its ornate outlines needs to be brought close to listeners.

CHILDREN'S PARTY

The Fortian Club of Somerville is to hold its annual children's day party in Unitarian hall Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

Filene's

Speaking of WOMEN'S BOLIVIA COATS

here is one, a copy of a Bernard coat at \$50

It has a ripple like no other coat we ever saw; it is stitched instead of being trimmed with fur. Those are the reasons why we copied it. \$50.

Other Bolivia coats from \$35 to \$115

Most women pay from \$42.50 to \$50.
\$42.50 for a big, loose, simple, fully lined coat of first grade silky Bolivia cloth.
\$50 for an unusual style where the extra cost is in the making.
Fur trimmed Bolivia cloth coats begin at \$65.

The women's coat shop has plenty of Bolivia cloth coats in many styles and many colors.

RAINCOATS—Good looking bombazine raincoats, copied from a London street coat, \$7.50.
(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

WAGE PAYMENTS BY CHECK AGAIN RECOMMENDED

According to the Boston finance commission the city loses not less than \$118,000 each year because of the wasted time involved in its method of paying employees. The payment by check is advised as the proper corrective course to pursue. The mayor and City Treasurer Slattery declared after the communication had been made public that they did not agree with the finance commission in this recommendation.

This is the second time within a year the finance commission has urged the mayor and city treasurer to pay the city's employees by check. The commission says any bank will furnish the checks gratis for the advertising it will give their business. The cost of changing to that method of paying will not be more than \$400.

The finance commission says the saving will be made through the elimination of the five paymasters, whose salaries amount to \$13,500, and the elimination of their transportation, which amounts every year to \$5600. This makes a total saving thus far of \$18,700, and from this amount should be deducted the \$400 necessary every year to maintain the check-making apparatus in the treasurer's office at city hall.

The commission adds, that by the adoption of the check system it will not be necessary for any of the employees "in the field," such as employees of the paving, sewer, park and cemetery departments, to quit work and meet the paymaster. This loss of time amounts to more than \$100,000 a year to the city.

MORE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL ROOM

Immediate steps to relieve the congestion in the Cambridge high schools were promised the superintendent of schools, Michael E. Fitzgerald, today as the result of a conference held last evening by the superintendent and members of the Cambridge school committee with the committees on finance and public property for the city of Cambridge. These committees have promised to appropriate money for a proper survey of the high school buildings and later relief.

Mr. Fitzgerald and other representatives of the schools recommend that a connecting building be erected between the high and Latin school buildings, this to contain administration offices, a library and reading room to serve for the two schools and that proper clock, telephone and bell systems be installed, all plans to be made with reference to a third building, in addition, to be erected when the conditions require one.

ANOTHER AUTOIST FINED

William J. Carman of West Mansfield was fined \$20 before Judge Dwyer in the Dedham district court yesterday for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in Norwood last Saturday.

LECTURES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE By Frank Bell, C. S., of Haverhill, Penn. Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE, Falmouth and Newbury Sts., Back Bay, Boston

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1916

at Eight o'clock

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4 AT 3

ALBERT

VIOLEN RECITAL

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c, 10c

JONES

30th Season

The shop looking from "Continental" Maple

COUNTRY sausage with the pleasing, open-air flavor—wholesomely made on a clean farm.

It is the extreme care taken in following out an old, family recipe that makes Jones as tasty as that old-fashioned sausage back on the "old farm."

Made fresh every Autumn and Winter day from choice cuts of young porkers and seasoned with lively spices. Expressed fresh every day.

Many grocers have customers with standing orders. Ask your grocer or write us.

MILO C. JONES
Jones Dairy Farm
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN

Grand Circle Tour
Nov. 8

South America

Send for descriptive booklet, American Express, Travel Dept., 48 Franklin Street, Boston. Phone Main 5500.

HONOLULU

The Way to Go!—Spend a Twin-crow OCEANIC S.S. CO. 10,000 ton American liner, 17,000 ton "Sierra," "Bohio," "N.Y.," or "Merrill." "Sierra," 1st bet St. San Francisco, Nov. 1st. "Bohio," 1st bet Sydney, Aus. Cl. \$65.00; 2nd \$40.00. "Merrill," 1st bet Sydney, Aus. Cl. \$65.00; 2nd \$40.00. "Sierra," 1st bet St. San Francisco, Nov. 1st. "Bohio," 1st bet Sydney, Aus. Cl. \$65.00; 2nd \$40.00. "Merrill," 1st bet Sydney, Aus. Cl. \$65.00; 2nd \$40.00.

AMUSEMENTS

"Travel Without Trouble"

ELMENDORF
SYMPHONY HALL

5 FRI. NIGHTS at 8:15
5 SAT. MATS. at 2:15

Nov. 3-4 Old Mexico
Nov. 10-11 Spain
Nov. 17-18 Children and Flowers
Nov. 24-25 Old German Towns
Dec. 1-2 The Garden of Allah

CHILDREN OUGHT NOT TO BE DEPRIVED OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW THESE WONDERFUL PICTURES.

Course Tickets, \$2.50 \$3, \$4
NOW ON SALE

FOOD FAIR

NOW OPEN—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Cooking Demonstration Lectures Daily at 3 P. M. by Sarah Dean Bradford, Boston's 11th best Traveler; Paul and his Band, with Grace Hamilton and "The Spirit of '76"; Elsie Chase, P. Gammon, Colored Picture Palace, "Wonders of China," Industrial Motion Picture, Talk by Chas. E. Greeley, Admission, Included in All Attractions, Free.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TWO BILLIONS BORROWED IN UNITED STATES

Loans and Credits of Foreign Countries in American Market Have Been on Enormous Scale—Great Britain's Debt

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new British \$300,000,000 loan, the largest obligation of any single country ever brought out in the United States, brings American loans to foreign countries since the war started to over \$2,000,000,000. At present the United States holds unmatured obligations of foreign nations, states and cities, or has advanced commercial credits abroad, to the amount of approximately \$1,910,000,000. As many private credit arrangements have been made of which there is no record total outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries to American institutions and capitalists may be above this figure.

Great Britain, banker for the Allies, has been the largest borrower. With her half of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, the total of her indebtedness to the United States is \$850,000,000. France is next with \$520,000,000, including \$100,000,000 for the latest commercial credit arranged here for French companies, which has, however, yet to be drawn on.

Below is the list of foreign loans and credits arranged in this country since the war started, and still outstanding. In addition, American investors have gone into foreign markets to take advantage of war prices on some of the internal government issues. In the table below, offering bases are given, where known:

Anglo-French 5-year 5s on 5 1/2 per cent basis	\$500,000,000
British 3 and 5-year collateral loan on 5 1/2 per cent basis	300,000,000
British 3-year 5 per cent collateral loan on 5 1/2 per cent basis	250,000,000
French 3-year collateral loan on 5 1/2 per cent basis	100,000,000
French commercial credits	170,000,000
British banks extended loans	50,000,000
Miscellaneous credits	50,000,000
City of Paris 5-year 6s on 6 3/4 per cent basis	50,000,000
London Metropolitan water board 1-year 6 per cent disc. bond	6,400,000
Canada—Dominion 5, 10 and 15-year 5s	75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s at 5 1/2 p.c.	20,000,000
Provincial 5-year 5s on 5 1/2 p.c.	55,000,000
Municipal	63,000,000
Newfoundland 3-year 5s at 5 1/2 per cent	5,000,000
Argentina—5-year 6s on 6 1/2 per cent basis	25,000,000
2 and 3-year 6s on 6 1/2 per cent basis	10,000,000
8 1/2 months' notes	6,000,000
One-year 5s on 5 1/2 per cent basis	18,500,000
One-year discounts 5 to 5 1/2 per cent basis	15,000,000
Russia 3-year loan on 6 1/2 per cent basis	50,000,000
Italy 1-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	25,000,000
Switzerland 3 and 5-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	10,000,000
Germany 1-year treasury notes on 6 per cent basis	10,000,000
Norway 2 and 3-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	3,000,000
3-year 6s on 5 1/2 per cent basis	5,000,000
Greece bank credits	7,000,000
Chile bank loan	6,000,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2-11-yr. 6s	5,000,000
Bogota, Colombia	5,000,000
Sweden 2-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	5,000,000
China banking loans	4,000,000
Panama serial	1,200,000
12-year 5s on 5 1/2 per cent basis	1,250,000
Bolivia bank loan	1,000,000
Total	\$1,910,350,000

*Estimated.
Belligerent countries have done \$1,542,350,000 of this borrowing, and neutral countries, including Canada, \$368,000,000.

CANADIAN BANK DEPOSITS RISE

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Chartered Bank statement for the month of September shows an all round increase in deposits. Demand deposits show an increase of \$10,830,774 over month of August and nearly \$95,000,000 as compared with the month of September a year ago. Note deposits increased nearly \$10,000,000 as compared with August and about \$123,000,000 over September, 1915. Note circulation was \$13,978,953 greater in September than in August.

The gold reserve was only \$3,150,000 larger in September than in August. Call loans both in and outside of Canada are on the increase, the former showing a gain of \$2,794,635 and the latter \$2,507,233 over August. Current loans continue to mount upward, those in Canada showing an increase last month of \$12,507,243 over August, while those outside were \$3,392,844 larger than the previous month. Both liabilities and assets are higher, liabilities showing a gain of \$41,250,275 and assets \$52,808,933 over the month of August.

BIG PROFITS FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL CO.

Earnings Run at Rate of About \$12 a Share a Year—Dividend Believed Permanent

Earnings of the Illinois Central road, which recently increased its dividend on a 5 per cent to a 6 per cent basis; are, it is understood, now running at the rate of about \$12 a share per annum on the \$109,291,000 stock. It is expected that October gross earnings will show an increase over last year of approximately 9 per cent, or about the same rate of gain as in September.

Philip Stockton, a director of Illinois Central, who has recently returned from a trip over the company's lines, says:

"Illinois Central is now in splendid shape as the result of the large sums spent for improvements during the last five years. Equipment is in excellent condition and the company has just ordered 2000 new coal cars. I was particularly pleased with the locomotives, which are of large, heavy type."

"I believe that with the money which has been spent, the improvements made on this property, and the development of business in its territory, the present 6 per cent dividend on the stock may now be considered thoroughly established. Directors could have easily declared a larger dividend so far as earnings are concerned, for the road showed 10.8 per cent earned on its stock in the fiscal year ended June 30 last and is now earning twice the 6 per cent dividend. "Earnings have not been boosted by any peculiar or extraordinary means. They are due to the growth of all kinds of traffic, the increase in facilities for handling it, and to greater operating efficiency. Crop conditions in the company's territory this year were only fair, but general business is large and sentiment is optimistic."

MR. GARY URGES PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute was called to order today for a two-day session. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is president of the institute, presided. In an address to the members Judge Gary told of his trip taken during the past summer to the far east, discussing the various countries visited at considerable length.

With regard to business conditions Judge Gary said that the steel industry was in better condition than ever before, but that the concern of every individual should be only for the future. He urged caution, that all might be prepared for unfavorable changes, and pointed out that new conditions would confront business when the war ends, producers in this country, including the wage earners finding themselves in commercial antagonism with the most persistent and difficult competition ever experienced unless it was prevented by reasonable and sufficient laws.

Judge Gary expressed the firm belief that if the present unprotective tariff laws are not changed the business interests of this country would meet with competition from abroad after the war closes which would adversely and perhaps disastrously affect American industry and labor, and added that conditions would be even worse than they were before Oct. 1, 1913, but if the laws were amended and American producers and workmen were given protection, satisfactory business conditions for some time to come might be expected.

EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An extra dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company on preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 3. Previous payment authorized amounted to 2 per cent, so that the preferred stock will get 4 per cent this year. Directors announced that they would act on the dividends to be paid in 1917 at the close of the fiscal year in December.

Net earnings for nine months ended Sept. 30 of United States Cast Iron Pipe Company were \$1,040,969, equivalent to 9.5 per cent on preferred stock, or at rate of 11 per cent a year. At this rate preferred could share to the full extent of 7 per cent, and there would be remaining 4 per cent on the common stock. Present rate on preferred stock is 1/2 per cent quarterly. The directors declared four quarterly installments last January, and the last of these is payable Nov. 15. The total amount to be paid to stockholders on that date therefore is 2 1/2 per cent.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER

The Virginia Railway & Power Company report for the year ended June 30, 1916, as follows:

Gross earnings	\$5,645,158	\$5,109,622
Operating expenses	2,676,179	2,480,075
Other income	36,616	30,919
Taxes, etc.	327,631	298,550
Net earnings	2,737,958	2,429,916
Charges	1,415,037	1,337,882
Depreciation	168,804	162,554
Surplus	1,154,117	929,580

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows cash amounting to \$517,565, and total assets and liabilities of \$51,032,892.

INCREASES IN THE FABRICATED STEEL ORDERS

Gain of 13 Per Cent in Volume Made Since Jan. 1—Prices Also Advance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders for fabricated steel since Jan. 1 have increased 13 per cent over corresponding period of 1915 and prices of plain shapes have advanced \$20 a ton. Structural mills are heavily oversold, are four to six months behind on deliveries and are trying to dodge domestic contracts, mainly because export orders for munitions—again being distributed with a liberal hand—are more lucrative.

A sudden change came over the railroad and building industry in September and today all large transportation companies are preparing plans and specifications for bridges, terminals and shops that will call for 50,000 to 100,000 tons of steel during the winter. The large shops have eight months' orders booked and the smaller fabricators have four months' capacity sold. Demand for structural steel to go into ships, railroad cars and locomotives was never so great, but these lines are outside what is generally understood in the industry as the "structural trade."

October sales of fabricated steel shapes to date have aggregated about 100,000 tons. During first nine months of 1916 total sales amounted to 1,068,669 tons, of which 249,000 tons were taken by American Bridge Company, 242,000 tons by members of the Bridge Builders Society and the rest by small fabricators.

Some large fabricators who have covered requirements for plain and structural steel for delivery over this year at 1.75 cents base are reaping great profits today with the market up to 2.65 or 2.85 cent base, Pittsburgh.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. L. Quiri of Quiri Shoe Co.; U. S.

Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Cohen & Adler; U. S.

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.

Binghamton, N. Y.—J. J. Burns of Binghamton Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.

Camden, N. J.—A. L. Dudley; U. S.

Chicago—E. H. Hays of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; U. S.

Chicago—G. Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; U. S.

Chicago—J. A. Ackerman of A. M. Rothchild & Co.; U. S.

Chicago—J. P. Copley Plaza.

Chicago—J. A. Dunphy of Chicago Cattle House; Essex.

Chicago—N. A. Kirschen of Harper, Kirschen Shoe Co.; U. S.

Chicago—Phil Selzer of Boston Store; Essex.

Cincinnati—Aug. Levi of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; U. S.

Cleveland—Mr. Spencer of Adams & Ford.

Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cadet Iversen Shoe Co.; U. S.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sol. Panof; Essex.

Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S.

Lynchburg—Dexter Otey of Geo. D. Witt Lynchburg Shoe Co.; U. S.

New Orleans—L. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. H. Hurst of Clafin & Thayer; Essex.

New York—T. J. Murphy; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Shoe Co.; U. S.

Omaha—J. W. Wyte of Hayden Bros.; Essex.

Petersburg—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony; U. S.

Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman; Adams.

Philadelphia—J. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; U. S.

Philadelphia—Howard Paul of Paul Bros. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Portland—Rico; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoag of Roberts & Hoag Shoe Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr. of Stephen Patterson Shoe Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; U. S.

Scranton—Myron Davidson; Copley Plaza.

St. Louis—Abe Tobey; Essex.

St. Louis—C. Block; Essex.

St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—E. M. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenback; U. S.

Campbellford, Ont.—Richard Weston; U. S.

Christiana, Norway—E. S. Wagner; Essex.

St. Louis—A. G. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.

SOUTHERN ROAD'S MORTGAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Southern Railway Company's new refunding and improvement mortgage will secure an issue of gold bonds limited to \$500,000,000, to be issued from time to time in lettered series, maturing on dates not later than Oct. 1, 1939, with interest at such rates as may be fixed by directors with respect to each series.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	80	80 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	105
Ohio Oil	35 1/2	37
Prairie Oil & Gas	48 1/2	49
South Penn Oil	45 1/2	46 1/2
Standard Oil, California	247	252
Indiana	78 1/2	79 1/2
New Jersey	59 1/2	60 1/2
New York	238	242
Illinois	220	225
Fairlie Pipe	290	295

MORE COTTON MILLS REPORT BIG EARNINGS

Concerns Rather Unsuccessful in Recent Years Show Large Percentages on Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Reports issued by Fall River cotton mill corporations at the annual stockholders' meetings on Thursday disclosed earnings ranging from 12 per cent to 23 per cent on the capital of the corporations. Five mills issued their statements, among them being concerns which have been comparatively unsuccessful in recent years. The least successful corporations in Fall River are showing earnings of 10 to 15 per cent, and the best more than twice that amount.

The King Philip mill earned during the past year \$349,000, or 23 per cent on its \$1,500,000 of capital. The King Philip has paid only 6 per cent in dividends. The rest of the earnings has gone into the net quick surplus, which has been increased from \$590,176 to \$849,616.

The Chace mill has earned \$243,160, or 20 per cent on its \$1,200,000 of capital. The Chace paid only 6 1/2 per cent in dividends, the balance going into the net quick surplus, which has been increased from \$167,655 to \$335,845.

The Hargraves mill has earned \$99,219, or 12 per cent of the \$800,000 of capital. The Hargraves has not paid any dividend, as the corporation has a large floating debt, besides a heavy bond issue, which the management is evidently endeavoring to reduce. The Hargraves now has a net debt on the plant of \$239,030 compared with \$293,329 last year. The management has spent \$45,000 for new machinery during the year.

The Barker mill, which is under the same management as the Hargraves, shows earnings of \$103,000, or about 13 per cent of its capital. Treasurer Seth A. Borden said Thursday that fully half of this amount has been earned during the last three months, and that the prospect is now very bright. The corporation has not paid any dividends during the year. It has expended \$44,000 for new machinery, and has cut down the net debt on its plant from \$270,641 to \$211,580.

The Barnard, which was one of the mills hardest hit by the depression before the war, shows earnings of \$80,841, or 16 per cent on its \$500,000 of capital. The Barnard has not paid any dividends this year. It has reduced its net debt on the plant from \$449,914 to \$369,073.

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY SURPLUS MOUNTING HIGH

American Brass Company at the end of the current calendar year will probably have a surplus equal to more than \$100 a share on the \$15,000,000 stock. To attain this mark will require profits only equal to the 40 per cent earned last year, whereas in all probability share earnings this year will be much larger, inasmuch as 25 per cent will have been distributed in dividends in 1916, compared with 13 per cent last year.

Having now for four successive quarters paid an extra 3 1/2 per cent with the regular 1 1/2 per cent, American Brass is considered to be on a \$5 quarterly basis, at least so far as the present war prosperity continues. The further extra of 3 1/2 declared Wednesday, payable in December, compared with a similar amount paid in December a year ago. Being the world's largest buyer of copper, with an estimated consumption of 400,000,000 pounds a year, American Brass naturally carries a large working capital. In fact, at the beginning of the present year working capital was larger than share capital, or more than \$16,000,000, compared with \$11,600,000 a year previous.

STRIKING GAINS IN STEAMSHIP CONCERN SHARES

Spectacular advances continue in shares of unlisted steamship companies, and issues in which there is a substantial Boston ownership are among those for which there is a very active demand. Common stock of Boston-Virginia Transportation Company has lately recorded an aggregate jump of 23 points. There were sales Wednesday at \$70 and \$71 a share. Following the lease of its freighters to the Freeport & Tampico Oil Corporation, the Boston-Virginia Company has this month provided for retirement of \$280,000 of its 6 per cent bonds, leaving but \$140,000 of an original \$600,000 issue floated in 1912 by a syndicate in which Boston bankers participated.

President Stoddard and his family own all the \$400,000 7 per cent preferred stock, and at least half the \$1,000,000 common stock.

Recent appreciation in its market price, however, is incidental to an option held by the Oil Corporation for purchase of the vessels for \$450,000 each. If this option is exercised, it should provide funds that should yield \$75 to \$80 a share for the common stock in liquidation.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has received an order from Erie railroad for 15 large type engines.

CAR SHORTAGE SOUTHERN STEEL TRADE FACTOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The only question of concern to the industries of the Birmingham district and the South at large is car shortage. Pig iron has made another jump to \$16 minimum, with several interests so well sold up as to be in no hurry to book capacity even at advanced figures. Still higher prices are imminent. Production is at record-breaking rate, with basic in the lead. One interest is scheduled to deliver 20,000 tons of basic a month for six months to Great Britain.

Freight movements, although curtailed by car shortage, are much heavier than last year. September car movements in Alabama were \$2,000, an increase of 11,000 cars over similar month in 1915, and 5000 cars over August.

Offers of large tonnage both for domestic and foreign delivery on the basis of \$15.50 have been declined.

Large pipe concerns report a firm tone in the advanced price schedule and the same scale of operations as has marked the last several months. Prices are \$29 for four-inches and \$26 for six-inches and upwards, with \$1 added for gas pipe and 16-foot lengths.

The South is experiencing a coal shortage. Steam coal sells at as high as \$3 a ton f. o. b. mines, as compared with the usual price of \$1.25, but mines cannot ship as ordered.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Third Avenue railway reports a deficit of \$238,074 for the month of September as compared with the net income of \$128,712 for the corresponding period of last year.

	1916	1915
Total operating revenue	\$388,471	\$242,206
Net operating revenue	\$121,412	\$98,094
Operating income	\$121,261	\$33,859
Gross income	\$102,162	\$41,276
Deductions	\$19,912	\$12,573
Net income	\$82,250	\$28,703
July 1 to Sept. 30		
Total operating revenue	\$2,008,638	\$2,863,934
Gross income	\$270,433	\$63,822
Net income	\$372,471	\$326,915

DIVIDENDS

By-Products Coke Corporation declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

Tremont & Suffolk Mills declared regular semi-annual dividend of \$3, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 26.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable Nov. 10 to holders of record Nov. 3.

The Charlestown (Mass.) Trust Company will pay its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16.

Somet-Solvay Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, to stock of record Oct. 31.

Continental Paper Bag Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Wayland Oil & Gas Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Trustees of Massachusetts Gas Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of \$2 on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15. Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and usual extra dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Cleveland Pittsburgh Railroad Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the guaranteed stock and of 1 per cent on the special guaranteed stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10.

The directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 10 to stockholders of record Oct. 31. This makes a total of 76 per cent paid this year.

The Canada Foundries Forging Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent on common stock, in addition to the regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 3 per cent on the common stocks, all payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31.

Scott Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25. This is the seventh successive month in which the company declared an extra 10 per cent dividend. Extra dividends paid so far this year amount to 93 per cent, and with three regular quarterly payments of 2 per cent each, brings total dividends this year up to 99 per cent.

NEW USES FOR BARK OF TREES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Forest Products Laboratory is teaching lumbermen to utilize the bark of a tree. Tree bark can be used to partially replace expensive rag stock in manufacture of felt roofing. Waste from bark used for tanning purposes has been successfully used for low grade wall paper. Experiments now in progress indicate hemlock bark may be used for sheathing paper, carpet lining, bottle wrappers and deacidifying felt.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 67 1/2 unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS

Armed with a 4.7-inch gun on its stern deck, the Leyland liner Anglian from London docked today at the Hoosac docks in Charlestown. The steamer sailed from London Oct. 14, and before leaving the gun was mounted. Robert Button and Charles Goodlad, gunners in the English royal naval reserve, were assigned to the steamer to man the gun. Button served in the naval engagement off Jutland and also in the encounter with the German fleet during the Scarborough raid. Officers of the Anglian report they saw three Zeppelins brought down during a raid on London. The cargo consisted of about 2000 tons, including 600 tons of chalk.

The British steamer Ninian, which left Manchester, Eng., Oct. 11 and arrived in the lower harbor last night, brought its cargo of several hundred tons, consisting chiefly of machinery, up the harbor this morning and docked at Clyde street, East Boston, where the work of discharging the cargo was immediately begun.

Coming from New York city where it has been in drydock undergoing repairs, the British steamship Southerndown arrived this morning and docked at pier 46, Mystic docks, Charlestown. The steamer will take on a large cargo of horses and steel at Mystic docks for delivery at St. Nazaire, France.

During the week ended yesterday there were 46 vessels which arrived at the fish pier, bringing in a total of 1,257,000 pounds, while in the corresponding period of last year there were 61 arrivals, with 1,636,156 pounds, according to statistics compiled at the fish pier. Wholesale dealers' prices for fish at the pier today are as follows: per hundredweight, Steak cod, \$12@14.75; market cod, \$7.75 @8.50; large hake, \$7.25@7.50; small hake, \$4.50@5; steak cusk, \$5@5.75.

Groundfish arrivals at the pier today were the steamer Ripple, which brought in a fare of 42,300 pounds, and these schooners: Arctura 81,000, Ruth 16,500, Ruth & Margaret 32,000, Flaviola 6250.

Bringing 250,000 pounds of cured codfish, its holds for a Gloucester fish, the schooner Ciren arrived at Gloucester this morning. The schooner Constellation also arrived. Thirty-three barrels of salt mackerel were brought by it for another Gloucester concern.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Anglian (Br), Toozes, London; Ninian (Br), Rollerson, Manchester, England; Southerndown, Enos, New York; Bay State, Maker, Sewalls Point; City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Brandon, Wilson, Baltimore; H. M. Whitney, Norton, New York; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore; Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.; City of Gloucester, Lunneken, Gloucester, Mass.; Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Mass.

Schooner Edward Trevoy, Gayor, Plum Island

Cleared

Strs Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Powhatan, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News; Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.; Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.; Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL SQUAD HAS PRACTICE IN THE STADIUM

Ithacans Arrive in Boston This Morning and Coach A. H. Sharpe Predicts Close Game With Harvard Tomorrow

Cornell's varsity football squad of 25 players, Head Coach A. H. Sharpe, Assistant Coaches R. van Orman, D. A. Reed and Charles Barrett; Manager W. R. Lally, Assistant-Manager H. R. Kuhns, and Trainer J. F. Monkley arrived in Boston at 8:55 this morning, coming over from Ithaca in two Pullman sleepers. They went immediately to their headquarters at the Hotel Lenox and had breakfast.

As soon as breakfast was over Coach Sharpe gave the players permission to spend the morning as they saw fit, some of them taking walks down town and to points of interest, while a few stayed around the hotel. Dinner was served at 12 o'clock and at 12:55 the players took a special car to Harvard square from whence they went to the stadium for an hour's practice, starting at 2 o'clock. Coach Sharpe said that this practice consisted of light work with a short signal drill and practice at punting and catching punts.

The Cornell coach said that he expected the game with Harvard tomorrow to be a hard one and that this year it was not in as good shape this year as it was in 1915. He also said that while he had not seen Harvard play this fall, judging from the players Harvard has lost from last year's team, the Crimson will not be quite as strong. He said he thought the game would be so close that any fumbles or misplays made by either team would figure prominently in the victory.

The squad brought along a little sub bear. It was not the same one as came with the team in 1915, but was given the same name, Touchdown. The players who compose the squad follow:

Capt. L. W. Mueller, F. T. Shiverick, H. G. Benedict, A. L. Hoffman, R. E. Ryerson, R. J. Zander, R. W. Jewett, P. Miller, E. B. Anderson, W. Brown, P. M. Gillies, P. W. Eckley, R. E. Ryerson, C. M. Speed, T. Hauke, G. F. Emsworth, G. F. Bard, J. C. Curry, W. J. Fischer, W. Taylor, F. M. Sutton, A. L. Dixon, M. F. Incho and John Craig.

The coaches have definitely determined upon the make-up of the team which will represent the Ithacans. The end situation, which has caused considerable concern recently, is now clearing up, the playing of Ryerson and Zander at the positions being a big improvement over the end play in earlier games. If this pair of ends were in better shape, Cornell would be even stronger, but they have come along fast enough recently to insure good end play against Harvard.

With Ryerson at left end and Zander at right, the balance of the line-up will consist of the following: Gillies left tackle (Sutton to be substituted if Gillies is moved to end), Miller left guard, Brown center, Anderson right guard, Jewett right tackle, Shiverick quarterback, Benedict left halfback, Hoffman right halfback, Captain Mueller fullback.

The first choice substitutes will consist of Sutton and Dixon tackles, Bard and Taylor guards, Curry center, Speed quarterback, Bretz and Hauke halfbacks and Fischer fullback.

Of this Cornell team the men who started as regulars in the Harvard game last year are the following: Gillies, Miller, Anderson, Shiverick and Mueller.

The Cornell team will average about 180 pounds. It has a veteran line—one of the most powerful ever built up at Ithaca—whose average weight is over 190 pounds and a fairly heavy backfield, with Mueller and Hoffman furnishing the weight and Shiverick and Benedict speed and cleverness. In F. T. Shiverick's great open field running and his wonderful drop kicking—48 yards in the Bucknell game—Mueller's powerful line plunging and his capacity to score inside the 10-yard line, Cornell possesses a powerful and varied offense.

AMHERST ELEVEN ALL PREPARED

AMHERST, Mass.—"The Amherst College freshman football material is the best I have seen in an entering class since I came to Amherst," said Varsity Coach T. J. Riley, after looking over the squad Thursday. At present, owing to the fact that the freshman baseball series is under way, but two teams are practicing daily. Twenty-nine preparatory school captains are numbered among the entering class of 160 men.

A rejuvenated varsity team will meet Wesleyan at Middletown tomorrow. For the first time since the Bowdoin game all the regulars will be able to get into the lineup.

GORTON WINS IN PLAYOFF. WEST NEWTON, Mass.—In the play-off of the triple tie Thursday of the open golf tournament at Brae Burn, held last Friday and Saturday, R. R. Gorton of Brae Burn covered the 18 holes with an 82, being the only one of the three to better his card of 83, which was the best score Saturday. L. W. Paton of Homestead was runner-up for the prize with a card of 85, while C. D. Wadsworth of Brae Burn was not able to do better than 96.

FINE SENDOFF FOR THE DARTMOUTH VARSITY ELEVEN

Students Turn Out to Cheer Team on Departure for the Princeton Game

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity football team was given a splendid sendoff Thursday afternoon as 33 players, with coaches, trainers and managers, left here for White River Junction, from where they took the train for New York. A short signal drill took place on the alumni oval before the entire Dartmouth student body. Over 500 students intended to take the special cars to New York today with the hope of seeing Dartmouth triumph over Princeton in Palmer stadium tomorrow afternoon.

The Dartmouth eleven is in fine condition, and but one man of Dartmouth's regular line-up will be unable to play Saturday. That player is Merrill, the right guard. His place will be taken by Youngstrom, the former Waltham high school star.

Dussossoit and Emery will start the Princeton game as ends. Neeley will play a guard position. Though heavy, he is fast on his feet and charges hard. Trier and Cotton, the tackles, are both veterans. Gile will take care of the center position, with Baxter ready to relieve him.

The backfield is the Dartmouth varsity's strong point. Cannell, the former Everett high school captain and quarterback, will be the general at quarter. The backfield, composed of Gerrish, Thielacher and Duhamel, will once more appear in the lineup together. S. Holbrook and McDonough are the substitute quarters. R. Holbrook will probably get a chance at fullback.

The men making the trip follow: Dussossoit, McDonough, Eastman, Emery, Saladine, Burns, Cogswell, Austin, ends; Hood, Youngstrom, Neeley, Barrows, Mather, guards; Cotton, Trier, Bevan and Healey, tackles; Gile and Baxter, centers; Cannell, S. Holbrook, McDonough and Switzer, quarterbacks; Gerrish, Thielacher, Ponder, Edwards, halfbacks; Duhamel, Tyler, Lehman and R. Holbrook, fullbacks.

HARVARD MEETS TECH TRACK TEAM

Harvard and Technology will meet this afternoon on Tech field in an informal track meet. Both managements have agreed that no record will be kept of the points scored by the two teams, and that the first, second and third places only will be counted. Medals of silver and bronze will be presented to the winners of the first three places in each event.

Tomorrow afternoon the Harvard-Tech cross-country race will be held over the Belmont course. Because of this meet the one and two-mile races in this afternoon's track meet will be omitted. All the Harvard cross-country men will take part in the Tech race, for the contest will serve as a time trial by which Coach Alfred Shubb will get a line on the abilities of his men. Harvard's second race will be with the Cornell harriers at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.

SENIOR TEAM PLAYS JUNIOR

The Harvard senior class lawn tennis team was defeated by the junior team by the score of 5 and 4. Only the doubles matches were played as the singles had been played off the day before. Of these the juniors won one and the seniors two. The juniors will now play the freshman team on Jarvis field this afternoon for the class championship.

Following are the results of the matches yesterday:

R. L. Kennedy '17 and H. Morgan '17 defeated H. G. M. Kelleher '18 and W. D. Morgan '18, 6-3, 8-6; E. B. Benedict '18 and D. K. Dunmore '18 defeated E. O. Baker '17 and P. R. Ladd '17, 6-4, 6-2; J. J. Hobbs '17 and T. W. Whittall '17 defeated J. V. Austin '18 and L. E. Green '18, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.

SIDELINES

Edgar Tippet, left halfback on the University of Virginia football team of 1915, is now playing with the Johns Hopkins University eleven.

Quarterback J. E. Eddy of the Princeton varsity eleven made gains against Lafayette last Saturday which netted his team 144 yards. He also ran the team in splendid shape.

Two members of the varsity football team received the highest honors of their class at Princeton yesterday when W. B. Moore, halfback and track team captain, was elected president of the seniors and W. L. McLean, tackle, was elected vice-president.

The Indiana-Tufts, Michigan-Syracuse football games of tomorrow will be watched with more than average interest as it will be possible to get a pretty fair line on the strength of the East compared with the West from the way they come out.

MR. LANNIN DENIES REPORT

President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox denied this morning the report that he had ever given the Red Sox players permission to play any post-season game this fall. He said that Manager Carrigan was the one who had given permission and that he had warned them not to play in plenty of time to permit of canceling the game.

LIGHT PRACTICE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Final Preparation for Game With Cornell in the Stadium Tomorrow—Visitors to Drill

The Harvard varsity football players will be given a light practice at Soldiers field late this afternoon in final preparation for the game with Cornell tomorrow. The practice will not start as early as usual as the Harvard management has offered the use of the field to the Cornell team for early in the afternoon.

The varsity team had a short, hard scrimmage Thursday afternoon followed by a 10-minute workout against the second team. In neither scrimmage was there a score made, but the second team was often hard pressed and there was a frequent exchange of punts. There were no long runs or spectacular plays, but straight, hard football was in order for the day.

G. C. Caner '17 was on the field but will probably not play against Cornell. David Duncan '18, a substitute guard last year, reported for practice for the first time this year, having recently returned from the Mexican border. T. J. Coolidge, 3d, '15, who ran 98 yards for a touchdown against Yale in 1914, was on the field helping to coach the ends.

The first football mass meeting of the year will be held in the living room of the union tonight at 7:15 o'clock. This will be the first chance the undergraduates have had to practice the regular cheering sections to be started during tomorrow's game. R. M. Cook '17 will lead the singing of the football songs for which the Regimental band will furnish the music, as it also will between the halves of the games. The meeting will be addressed by H. R. Hardwick '15, assistant coach.

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF TOURNEY WILL CONTINUE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Although outnumbered 10 to 1, golfers from the New York district made a good showing in the annual fall open tournament at the Country Club at Atlantic City Thursday. Maurice Risley, the local champion, won the medal with a 79, but among others to make the first 16 were P. S. R. Ralston, Jr., of Lakewood; H. A. Steiner of Inwood and C. L. Maxwell of Trenton, all with scores of 84. P. A. Proal of Deal, with an 85, also finished among the leaders.

The man who attracted most attention was J. H. Worthington, the English golfer, who, at Sunningdale, his home course, is rated at plus 3. Worthington made a 75 in practice, but under conditions prevailing Thursday morning the best he could get was 81, which came next to Risley.

The draw for the first 16 follows: MacFarland vs. Worthington, Lord vs. MacFarland, Steiner vs. Lord, Proal, Steiner vs. Wootton, Keen vs. Thompson, C. L. Maxwell vs. Talmadge, Risley vs. Huntington.

TUFTS FOOTBALL SQUAD DEPARTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—With practically every student in the college on hand to see them off, the 22 players who make up the Tufts College football squad left here Thursday afternoon for Indiana where they will meet Indiana University Saturday in a big East vs. West contest. Head Coach Whalen and Manager Coddington were in charge of the players.

The team was given a light signal practice at the Oval before starting on its long journey. The lineup was Lincoln, left end; Brown, left tackle; Morrison, left guard; Pryor, center; Algar, right guard; Beauchamp, right tackle; Sanborn, right end; Bratt, quarterback; Wescott, right halfback; Mitchell, left halfback, and Doane, fullback.

PICKUPS

A new record for exchanging major league baseball players was established in the National League during the past season. No less than 20 changed clubs and most of the changes involved the New York Giants.

Judging from the way things have started in this winter promises to be a busy one in professional baseball circles. There appears to be a great difference in opinion between President B. B. Johnson of the American league, President J. K. Tener of the National league and President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players Fraternity regarding the conducting of baseball affairs.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT ALBEMARLE

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—The weekly event of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, which consisted of handicap match play competition, was held Thursday at the Albemarle Golf Club. Of the 14 matches only four went to the home hole, three were decided on the seventh green and the others were won by easy margins.

COLGATE ELEVEN IS READY

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate finished the last football practice before the Springfield game Thursday afternoon. Coach L. H. Bankhart did not send his squad into any scrimmage whatever. The majority of the men are in good condition, but those out of the game represent the best material on the team.

COACH MAYSER IS DOING WELL AT IOWA STATE

While Only Two of Last Year's Players Graduated Only Five Returned This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is making a splendid showing in western football circles this fall, and Coach C. W. Mayser is receiving much commendation over the work of the team in the games already played.

In spite of the fact that only two men were lost by graduation, only five letter men of last year's state champions returned this fall. E. Uhl '16, fullback, and H. L. McKinley '16, right guard, finished at Ames last spring. Both men had played three years of football. The men that Coach Mayser depended upon for his nucleus this year are H. W. Aldrich '18, halfback; J. Sloss '17, quarterback; R. W. Packard '17, right end; C. Jones '17, left end; Gilbert, Denfeld '18, right tackle. These five letter men will make a strong bid for all-state honors this fall.

The failure of Durwood Moss '17 to return to school this season left Iowa State without a leader, as Moss was elected to captain the team. He won all-state honors last year and was considered by many critics to be the best open-field runner in the conference.

W. Davis '19 and W. Paige '19 are two new backfield applicants that are making the strongest bids for the team. Both men are light, but are very fast. L. Janda '18, also a new man at football, has been worked at fullback and is showing up well. Aldrich and Sloss are being used at the old positions, and seem to be the best men for the place. The Iowa State backfield this year is one of the lightest that has ever worn the Ames colors, as Mayser has sacrificed weight for speed. They are exceptionally fast and each man is a spectacular open-field runner. The line is heavier and is a well-balanced aggregation.

G. Barker '19, who was the individual star of last year's freshmen team, has been shifted from the guard position to center. Barker is a great defensive man and one of the best men on the squad to diagnose opponent's plays. The guards caused the most trouble and Coach Mayser paid special attention to developing men for this position. C. Erskine '19 and H. Evans '19 have been showing up to the best advantage. G. Denfeld '18 is having no trouble in retaining his old place at right tackle, while C. F. Bredeen '19 is the outstanding man for the other tackle place. In C. Jones '17 and R. W. L.cker '17 Iowa State has two veteran ends that will be hard to duplicate in the Missouri Valley conference. Both men are fast in getting down under punts, and are especially adapted to the overhead game.

Several new men have been added to the coaching staff this year at Iowa State. Maurice Brann, Yale '15, has full charge of the Reserves. L. S. Lisher, Purdue's all-western center in '09, is working with the line men. C. H. Yergler, Penn State, '16, and G. S. Marquardt, Northwestern '15, are also working under Coach Mayser.

The freshman class, which numbers 1200, has several men of promise among its members. Five all-state high school men have reported for the eleven.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON TEAM READY FOR YALE

WASHINGTON, Pa.—With the entire undergraduate body of Washington and Jefferson College and hundreds of the townspeople at the station to give them a send-off, the varsity football squad left Washington Thursday evening en route to New Haven, where the team will play Yale tomorrow afternoon.

Twenty players, the largest squad ever taken to New Haven, were in charge of Coaches Metzger and Wesbecker.

The players are as follows: Captain, Wimberly; Drew and Straw, guards; Quay and Shields, centers; Henry, Carroll, Creel and Locks, tackles; Whitehill, Tressell, Wyckersham and Moore, ends; Stobbs and Lally, quarterbacks; Muss, Gurley, Ruble, Crawford and Bixler, halfbacks; Fain and McCreight, fullbacks.

The W. and J. eleven was sent through a brisk signal drill on College field Thursday as a final preparation for the game. The players are in good condition.

CHAMPIONS GET LETTERS

Harvard's intercollegiate golf and lawn tennis champions were awarded the varsity "H" by the student council, Thursday evening, in recognition of their work on the links and court. G. C. Caner of Philadelphia, who won the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship in the singles this fall, and J. W. Hubbell of Des Moines, Ia., who won the intercollegiate golf honors, were both given their "H."

COLUMBIA REENGAGES COAKLEY. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Andrew Coakley has been reengaged to coach the Columbia University baseball players for a term of years. Coakley was a college baseball star and later pitched for the Philadelphia Athletics. He has been at Columbia three years, coming from Williams College, where he coached several successful teams.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE. Vernon 2, Los Angeles 0. —An Francisco 8, Portland 2. Salt Lake 7, Oakland 1.

LONG WORKOUT GIVEN YALE TEAM BY COACH JONES

Blue Is in Poor Shape to Meet Washington and Jefferson Eleven Tomorrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—As final preparation for the Washington and Jefferson game tomorrow Coach T. A. D. Jones sent his Yale varsity against the freshman team Thursday in a scrimmage for 30 minutes. The varsity had difficulty in scoring, but made two touchdowns by the brilliant work of Smith and Le Gore.

The first score was made by C. Stuart after Le Gore brought the ball to the freshmen's 10-yard line by an end run of 65 yards. The second score was made by Braden from the freshman 15-yard line after Smith had skirted right end for 30 yards.

The freshmen were twice within scoring distance of the varsity goal and each time Campbell attempted place kicks, the first of which barely missed the bar; the second was blocked by Taft, Campbell and Kempson of the freshman eleven made several long runs. Kempton cluded the end frequently in running back Braden's punts.

Gates was at left end most of the scrimmage, but Coach Jones put him at right tackle in the last part of the practice. The lineup: Gates, l.e.; Taft, l.t.; Black, l.g.; Hutchinson, c.; Galt, r.g.; Baldrige, r.t.; Comerford, r.e.; E. Smith, q.b.; Le Gore, l.b.b.; Bingham, r.h.b.; C. Stuart, Braden, f.b.

Braden will be at fullback tomorrow against his former college, Braden came to Yale from Washington and Jefferson, and played on the team that defeated Yale three years ago.

With Yale handicapped by the loss of Sheldon, Callahan and Vorys, Captain Black and Galt, the eleven is in poor condition for the game.

ROWING EVENTS ARE POSTPONED

Owing to the fact that conditions were unfavorable for rowing on the Charles river Thursday afternoon, the events scheduled for that day in the annual fall regatta of Harvard University will be combined with those scheduled for this afternoon. The first crews of Thayer and Eliot clubs were to have rowed yesterday, but they will meet at 4:25 this afternoon.

The races originally scheduled for this afternoon will be held as planned, that between varsity A and B crews starting at 4:15, and the one between varsity C and D crews starting at 4:35. All of the crews are scheduled to row over the 1½-mile course, starting at the Cottage Farm bridge and ending opposite the Union Boat Club.

The rowing season at Harvard will end this afternoon with the exception of the comp and wherry races scheduled for Wednesday and a short session of training for the first two varsity and freshman eights.

PENN SQUAD HAS FINAL WORKOUT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania football players held their final practice on Franklin field Thursday afternoon preparatory to the struggle in Pittsburgh on Saturday with the University of Pittsburgh. Coach Folwell decided not to allow the men to remain idle, and on the other hand not permit them to assume any arduous work.

The drill consisted merely of signal practice, and the minutest fundamentals of the game were rehearsed. The Pitt formations were explained by Folwell, and the "multiple kick" also received much attention.

RICHARDS REPRESENTS "C" MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—A. W. Richards, Cornell's all-round athlete on track and field, has been chosen by the wearers of the varsity letter in all branches of sport to represent the varsity "C" men on the major sports council of the Cornell University Athletic Association.

COACH FISHER RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. A. Fisher, basketball coach at Columbia University since 1905, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Fisher gave his many duties as graduate manager of athletics at Columbia as the reason for his action.

SOUTHERN PLAYERS TO BE FINED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A player in the Southern Baseball Association next season will be automatically fined \$10 whenever put out of the game by an umpire. R. H. Baugh, president, announced Thursday.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	G.	T.	P.	C.
Leeds	6	0	0	0	25	40	170	2
Widnes	2	2	0	0	4	5	23	1
Hull	5	5	0	0	15	25	105	3
Halifax	6	4	1	1	13	12	62	2
Swinton	4	2	1	0	9	14	60	2
Batley	6	4	1	1	9	14	60	2
Leigh	6	4	2	0	10	18	74	5
Barrow	3	2	1	0	4	6	26	3
Wigan	5	3	2	0	9	16	66	4
Salford	5	2	2	0	7	10	44	3
Warrington	5	3	2	0	7	14	56	8
Bramley	6	3	2	1	8	11	49	12
St. Helens Rec.	4	2	2	0	7	13	53	4
Swinton T.	2	2	2	0	7	9	41	5
Hull K. R.	5	2	2	0	8	12	55	12
Dewsbury	5	2	3	0	5	11	43	11
Hunslet	6	2	4	0	14	14	70	15
Rochdale, H.	4	1	3	0	2	1	7	12
Wakefield	4	4	1	0	1	7	23	5
York	5	1	4	0	5	5	25	11
Bradford	4	0	4	0	4	2	14	6
Oldham	2	0	2	0	0	2	6	5
Brighouse R.	3	0	3	0	3	1	17	17
Huddersfield	4	4	0	0	4	2	14	12
St. Helens	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	6
Runorn	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4

PRINCETON HAS LAST SCRIMMAGE BEFORE BIG GAME

Coach Rush Looks for Hard Contest With the Strong Dartmouth Eleven Tomorrow

PRINCETON, N. J.—Coach J. H. Rush gave his varsity football players a short scrimmage Thursday, the last before the game with the Dartmouth team tomorrow. The scrimmage was brief, and was followed by a long drill in signal practice.

Coach Rush was at Haverhill last Saturday to see Dartmouth play Georgetown, and despite the fact that Dartmouth lost, he believes that his team will have a more difficult time winning tomorrow than with Yale or Harvard later in the season. Dartmouth has never failed to give Princeton a hard game, and Princetonians are looking for no easy time.

It was thought that Moore might be able to get into the game for a short time, but Coach Rush's plans were given a setback when Keene Fitzpatrick advised Coach Rush to keep the track man out of the contest altogether. The coaches have not decided on the lineup to start the game, and probably will not until late today.

FORE RIVER CLUB WITHDRAWS

The Fore River Soccer Club of Quincy has decided to withdraw its team from the Boston and District Soccer League. The club started the season with two strong elevens, but soon after the season opened, a strike at the Fore River ship yards was the means of their losing many of their best players, who were affected by the strike.

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The most interesting match of the Northern Rugby Football Union program of Oct. 7 was the encounter between Leeds, one of the three clubs which still enjoy a maximum percentage of points in the table, and the famous Huddersfield organization. The Huddersfield team in the last few seasons of pre-war football were the pioneers in establishing a new standard in professional Rugby football. Their three-quarter back play was a revelation of the possibilities of combining speed and intelligent tactics, and the whole of the Northern Union acknowledged the superiority of the team led by Harold Wagstaff, the captain of the England team, just as they had been a few seasons earlier compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Hunslet team and its set of pushful forwards. Teams have changed, however, since the war, and Leeds, who have hardly ever played better football than they are doing now, established on Oct. 7, an undeniable superiority over a team in which very few of the original Huddersfield organization figured.

The Leeds three-quarters dominated the play, assisted by Bradley, the Wigan player, and a score of 52 points to 0, indicates a one-sidedness about the game which was certainly not expected before the teams stepped out on to the field of play.

Hull and Widnes are the two clubs which share with Leeds the premier place at the head of the table. The former were without opponents on Saturday, but Widnes visited Runcorn. This is only the second match for the Widnes club, this season; but they comfortably by 15 points to 0. Swinton met with their first defeat of the season on the Warrington ground. After establishing an early lead they finally lost by 14 points to 3. The St. Helens Recreation team, which first sprang into prominence among first class clubs during last season, defeated the formidable Wigan team by 13 points to 5, and another strong Lancashire club—Oldham—were beaten on their own ground by Halifax by 7 points to 0. Salford scored a narrow victory over Eboragh Rangers by 3 points to 0, and Leigh defeated Batley by 8 points to 0. In York-shire a keen match at Batley where Dewsbury were the visitors, resulted in a win for the home club by 11 points to 8. Only a goal from a penalty decided the issue a short time from the end in favor of Batley. The whole of Hunslet's points in their encounter with the Hull Kingston Rovers at Hull were the result of Hulligan's successful management of penalty kicks. The Rovers, however, scored the necessary tries and won by 16 points to 9. Wakefield, Trinity and Bradford Northern met at Wakefield. The home club won by 10 points to 5. When the remaining match was stopped short of time, Bramley had established a lead of 13 to 9 over York, this match completing the program. Results of the league up to date:

TWO DRILLS FOR WEST POINT TEAM

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Two brief practice sessions of football work were given the West Point men Thursday. The early hour drill was interrupted by a military formation, and the men were obliged to forego football and take their open air drill in cadet uniforms. The kickers got in a lengthy punting session and the men were drilled carefully in positions and forward pass plays.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Numbering Football Players

NEW YORK EVENING POST—The numbering of football players, now adopted by a large number of colleges, is the first victory to be won by the ultimate consumer. It was won without a strike and by the sheer power of moral suasion. This is not because the consumer could not have struck. In theory, he could have stayed away from the games and thus solved the problem of swollen athletic treasuries at a stroke. But everybody knows that the ultimate consumer would not be guilty of such a trick. His conscience would not allow him to sacrifice a satisfaction of the moment for a divine but far-off event. He prefers enduring the ills he has to trying to joys he knows not of. It is notorious that labor and capital are aware of this peculiarity, and periodically engage in battles apparently directed against each other, but in reality aimed at the individual who poses as the innocent bystander, at whom they are laughing in their sleeves. All the more need, therefore, for heralding his triumph in the matter of numbering football players so that he can follow the game at the time instead of having to wait for the newspapers the next morning to tell him what he saw.

THE NEW SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

CHICAGO HERALD—Full suffrage for the women of Illinois, against which no reasonable argument can now be directed, was probably brought appreciably nearer by the organization of the Suffrage Amendment Alliance at Springfield. The new organization is more likely to be a supplement to the larger Illinois Equal Suffrage Association than a strictly secessionist body. In the woman suffrage movement there is much difference of opinion concerning methods

Can the Soldiers Vote?

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—A novel election question has arisen in New York state, and the supreme court will be asked to decide whether members of the state militia who go back from the Mexican border too late to register can vote at home next month. The law committee of Tammany Hall is to bring a test case before the court on behalf of two soldiers, one a Republican and the other a Democrat. If the court rules that national guardsmen so situated cannot vote at their legal residences, the only means by which they can exercise their right of suffrage will be to go back and vote as soldiers. The hope is that such expensive journeys may be avoided. How many men would be willing to go back to the border in order to vote, even if their expenses were provided for?

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twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six,
twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty,
thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four,
thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight,
thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three,
forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight,
forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three,
fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight,
fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three,
sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight,
sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three,
seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven,
seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two,
eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven,
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OHIO, WISCONSIN, DOMINION OF CANADA, MISCELLANEOUS

LEGAL NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON
STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, Oct. 27, 1916.
In accordance with the provisions of the law concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of November, 1916

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give their votes for President, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Senator in Congress, Congressmen, Representatives in the General Court, District Attorneys, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, Clerk of the Superior Court for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk and Register of Deeds, also to give in their votes "Yes" or "No" in answer to the following question:

Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth? (Chapter 98, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative to the calling and holding of a constitutional convention.")

Shall an act, passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, to make the first day of January, known as New Year's Day, a legal holiday, be approved and become law? (Chapter 104, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to make the first day of January, known as New Year's Day, a legal holiday.")

Shall an act, passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture, and to make provision in certain instances for the temporary housing of persons attending the school be accepted? (Chapter 185, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture.")

Shall an act, passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture, and to make provision in certain instances for the temporary housing of persons attending the school be accepted? (Chapter 185, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture.")

In the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Suffolk Representative Districts, the Representative from this district be instructed to vote for "Noncontributory Old Age Pensions," so as to have the Commonwealth pension its deserving aged citizens, women and men over sixty-five years of age, who are unable to properly provide for themselves, and who have been residents of the Commonwealth for at least fifteen years prior to the filing of an application for a pension?

In the Sixth Suffolk Representative District, shall the Representative from this district be instructed to support the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, providing for some form of the initiative and referendum which shall give to the voters the power to propose, pass, reject, amend and constitutional amendments proposed to the Legislature by petition of a substantial number of citizens, but rejected by it, and also the power, upon such petition, to reject measures passed by the Legislature?

The polls at said meetings will be opened at six o'clock A. M., and closed at four o'clock P. M.

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FASHIONS. AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Looking Ahead to the Colors for 1917

Those of us who purchase our winter suits just as the autumn season opens, and buy a spring hat when spring is near, find it difficult to realize how far ahead are the designers in their choice of colors, fabrics, and styles. A year in advance is none too soon for the buyers to know what the manufacturers of cloths will put upon the store shelves awaiting the selection of shoppers. Behind the scenes, while heavy street coats and high snug boots are being tried on by customers out in front, billows of spring dress goods are being unpacked, catalogued, and made ready for the January sales for southern wear. The clerks in front are thinking in velvets, but the clerks behind the partitions are thinking in muslins.

In order that the manufacturers may carry out, in their factories, the models designed by the great couturiers of Paris and other countries, certain colors and shades are agreed upon long in advance. Each national organization of designers issues each season a "color card." This card is superbly printed, and gives samples of all the colors in which fabrics, ribbons, felts, leather and other materials are to be manufactured. That the makers practically hold to this color card, except in matching the material of a dress made one or two seasons before, as the colors change more or less from one year to another, and only certain standard shades are kept permanently in stock.

The French color card for the season of 1917, just issued by J. Claude Freres and Company, of Paris, contains 66 shades. Among these, blues, purples, violets, reds, and pinks are the largest in number. Quite a number of the color series begin with very pale shades. In fact, the proportion of light shades may be regarded as rather large. The American color cards, which have also just been issued, invite interesting comparison as to the colors that will prevail in imported and domestic materials.

The Claude color card begins with a range of violets, starting with a pale "iris" and going over into what the American standard card calls "pansy" and purple. The shade called "campanula" in the American card has more blue in it than the one called "perveche" of the same strength in the French card. This is followed by a series which begins with a shade of pale champagne, going over into green and mastic, with a cast of orange, and ending with beaver and tete de negre brown. The nearest shade to this in the American card is the one named after the nutria, which is composed of white, orange, and black, and has not the warmth of the French shades.

The next series of colors includes the blues, beginning with a light sky blue, called "azur," and developing into virgin blue and a dark goblin blue. The virgin blue is the counterpart of the blue called "wireless" in the American card. Three pinks which follow are based on a flesh pink, ending with a darker pastel pink. Nothing in this shade is found in the American card.

The grays which follow begin with a very light shade of pearl gray, called "clo-clo," developing into dove gray and marmote. Two of the darker shades are called after the Meuse and the Somme, the two rivers where current history is being made. The nickel gray of the American card is nearly equivalent to the French dove shades of gray, which then follow are distinguished from the first series by having a more bluish and grayish cast. The last one of this range, called "caubonne," is the same as the digitals of the American card.

With six shades ranging from pink to rose and agate red, the next series in the Claude card stands alone, as the American card has no equivalent of them. The new American shade for spring, called "roseate," has a grayish cast and lacks the depth and warmth of the French tone. Based on a lighter tan, another small series develops into "mordore" and cannot be found on the American card.

Ending with corbeau blue, the next series contains lavender and a darker edition of the so-called "Yale" blue of the standard American card, but called by the French "Roumanie." These blues are not included in the American season card. The only green series of the Claude card begins with a dark emerald, called in America "Corizia," and supposed to be the counterpart of the green found in the Italian tricolor. The two other greens in the French card are two shades of hunter's green.



Applique work adapted to bed-hangings

When the embroiderer begins to launch forth into silks and colors, it behooves him or her to examine carefully the materials to be used and the purpose for which the finished work will be used. Dust and sunshine have to be taken into consideration and, when embroideries cannot be framed behind glass, the delicate hues must not be too ruthlessly exposed.

But, just as it is delightful to come upon an unexpected garden or plot of flowers, so can the embroiderer's needle provide refreshing surprises. The bedroom or retiring room, which should above all places be dainty throughout and quietly restful, is vastly improved by embroideries. The dressing table is the first piece of furniture to be decorated in most houses; and on the board before the mirror small objects of great charm may be assembled. They will receive constant close inspection so that fine stitchery will not be wasted on them. The several boxes which adorn the table will, however, gain in grace if the exterior is made of some plain bright or sober stuff, embroidered with washing silks or cottons in a uniform design, leaving the interior for the full skill of the embroidery needle. A handkerchief box may have a garden of flowers on the bottom, to be disclosed in occasional peeps; the hairpin box, the jewel case, the inside flap of brush and comb bag, may be beautified by a rich tracery with all that the fancy and skill of the worker can devise in the way of arabesque, flower, bird or fly, and an added interest is given by a few words, expressing some pleasant thought; nothing is more decorative than good lettering, or script in needlework, but the severe exigencies of the craft demand an equal precision of drawing, and anything approaching perverted forms of lettering cannot be too strongly deplored and condemned. One must go for one's examples to an authority, such as Edward Johnson, in modern times, or study the old printing of books before the sixteenth century or round about that period. Black letter or the Gothic form of print is not clear, and is too complicated for domestic lettering.

As for the design, Persian, Arabian or Indian embroideries supply beautiful floral patterns which may be boldly lifted, as far as the main lines and general character of ornament, but the worker can always add or substitute, on the scrolls and twirls, the flowers that specially interest her, or the bird or butterfly she particularly loves. Adhere to the finest traditions, but embellish them and make them your own, is a good motto. We cannot throw over the past with all the good that has come to the surface thereof, but we must not fear it or deprecate our own individual outlook on life whose expression is art.

Professor Lethaby, recommending the revival of the sampler, which "should consist of one or more alphabets, sets of figures, simple sprigs and borders and devices such as could be re-used in various sizes, colors and combinations," says that if the worker could be induced "to paint with her needle one or two flowers from the garden and her favorite pet, be it cat or bird, it would add enormously to her equipment and give her the benefit to see that the embroidered dress, curtain, or counterpane, is only a large and more difficult form of sampler!" He speaks of design as "a rather terrible and mysterious word which has come much into use to frighten people into the idea that without a drawing from a shop (or stamped pattern) they cannot enter upon a piece of work of their own." But first make sure the ground-scheme of the embroidery is based on good traditional lines, or the worker may flourish about in an aimless tangle of unrestrained "self-expression."

Applique work is suitable for bed quilts, valances or even bed hangings, by no means to be despised in drafty rooms. Linen is pleasant in texture and the drawing of this bedstead gives some idea of the effect. The valance of cream linen was embroidered with animals and birds of gray linen outlined and thereby sewn on to the valances by bright-hued cottons in buttonhole stitch. The flowers were cut out of blue linens with green massed stalks and leaves, and the centers and petals were veined and diversified by various stitches and colors. Butterflies of many hues, from pale pink to deep rose, lemon yellow to orange, ultra-marine to turquoise, black and white, were scattered about, each butterfly being cut out of some brilliant linen and embroidered before being buttonholed on to the curtain. In applique, it is possible to work on the different parts before they are sewn on, and when the inside of the work is to be seen, as in bed curtains, this is preferable. The pieces, if large, can be caught down on the wrong side with fine cotton of the same color as the main material and therefore practically invisible. The curtains in question had a translucent effect when the sun or light shone through them, the colors of the butterflies and flowers appearing distinctly through the cream linen. The curtains and frill and bed quilt were bound in deep dark blue. They withstood the test of frequent washings, and made a bare plastered room, of east and north aspect, decidedly more cozy and cheerful.

Another favorite piece of work is a bed quilt, and, as some one has pointed out, the quilt need not be enormous, but can very well merely cover the flat part of the bed or just fall over the sides. An embroidered cover for the pillow case, in the form of a flat piece, may be also made, and these are easily removed and folded, leaving the bed linen "turned down" and the bed ready. The quilt again lends itself to applique work, and may also be made of panels joined by a border. Working on too large a piece of stuff is cumbersome, and ingenuity can usually apportion the design so that it may be sewn in parts.

The Persian idea of a garden, as exemplified on the old embroideries and carpets, gives a good idea of the possibilities of this flat surface. The garden is divided into four plots by a stream, or streams, sometimes with a pavilion or circle in the center where small people sit enjoying the flowers; each quarter is filled with flowers of one kind in formal order, flower, leaf and stalk in rows; and the whole surrounded by a border. The four sections and center may be worked separately and then laid out on a backing of stout linen. Or the pillow cover may have a group of people admiring, from their slightly raised elevation, the beauties of the flowers.

Some Unusual Ways of Cooking Meats

A few interesting and well-tried experiments, given in certain lectures to housewives at a western university, may prove helpful:

STUFFED BRISKET OF LAMB
Wipe off the brisket, make an opening and fill with dressing; dust all over with salt and pepper. Place sliced carrot and onion in baking pan; put in the meat and pour over it melted butter or lard. Add enough hot water or soup to cover the bottom of the pan. Roast about one hour, basting frequently. When tender, remove meat and allow liquor to boil down. Thicken this for gravy, and serve with the meat.

STUFFED SPARE RIBS
Two pounds of spare ribs, 1 pound prunes, 1 quart sour apples, 1/4 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon cracker crumbs. Wash, pick over and soak prunes overnight in enough cold water to cover. In the morning, steam gently for 15 or 20 minutes, or until soft when pierced with a wooden skewer or a needle kept for cooking purposes only. Chop apples finely, add sugar and cracker crumbs and mix thoroughly together. Sew the spare ribs together so that they form a pocket. Stuff with the mixture. Place the ribs in a pan, add prunes and juice and bake one hour.

HAM EN CASSEROLE
Take a slice of ham, wash thoroughly and place in dish; freshen in milk to cover. Remove to shallow pan, cover with warm water and simmer 20 minutes. Pour off water, sear and transfer to casserole. Add the milk. Cover with 2 cups of cooked rice and 1 cup of grated cheese. Season with butter and chopped peppers; brown in oven and serve.

NOODLES WITH HAM
Left over ham or any cooked meat may be used. Roll noodle dough 1-1/2 of an inch thick. Cut in 1/4 inch squares. Boil in the liquor of the ham or in water. Butter a pan, place in it a layer of noodles, and a layer of minced ham, and continue thus, having the top layer noodles. Beat 2 eggs in 2 cups of milk and pour over the mixture. Dot the top with butter

At the Roadside Inn

There is no doubt that the woman who rides in a limousine and rarely sees the inside of her own kitchen has housewifely instincts in common with the woman who dwells in a small apartment or cottage and does all her own work. And this is how mere man discovered for himself this fact; and also how this same mere man created for himself and for others a home atmosphere in a little wayside inn.

Watching for a place to stop and have luncheon, toward the end of an automobile trip, two women saw, at the same moment, a low, rambling, white house, quite evidently belonging to a long ago period, its quaint swinging sign proclaiming it to be "The 1711 Club." As the door stood invitingly open, they walked into a low raftered room, where lovely old mahogany furniture, harmonizing hangings of flowered chintz, and a big, welcoming open fire greeted them.

Just then the host of the inn appeared at the door of an outer room, fresh from working in his garden; and, when they asked if they could have luncheon, he informally led them into the kitchen, where the chef was preparing for a dinner party—in spite of which, the kitchen was in perfect order.

While waiting for their luncheon to be prepared, the two visitors strolled out into the garden; and there presently came the host, to tell them the story of how he had happened to buy and equip the roadside, and of the special appeal he made to his guests in planning unusual meals.

"I was steward of a large club," he said; "and, after being there for a long time, I began to long for a home of my own to play with. I hadn't anything, at first, but my little old house, my old-fashioned garden, and my old dog Wiggles; but, being happy with these and understanding the art of serving food, I delighted in serving my friends. When these friends urged me to arrange special dinners for them, I began to entertain them here. I decided to add to my little house and make it into a roadside, and try to make it different from any other place of the kind by creating a home atmosphere of informality and by cooking only to order."

As he talked, he led the way into the original kitchen, with its great rough stone fireplace and the old oven in which the housewives of an earlier day had baked the bread, pies and cakes for which they were so famous. The room was simply furnished with long, low tables of dark oak and plain chairs to match, and was used as a grill-room. A dark oak paneling, rising to within three feet of the ceiling, reflected the cheerful glow of the fire, as the story was told of how the house

was gradually added to until it rambled comfortably about the landscape—twice as large as the original house and furnished with things "picked up here and there."

"Almost before we were open," said the host, "an old friend asked me to arrange a special dinner for some particular people and said he would leave the planning and execution of it entirely to me. When the guests arrived on the night of the dinner, he called me aside and asked me what I had planned."

"I am going to have the ladies cook their own steaks," I answered.

"Why, man," he exclaimed, "they are all beautifully dressed; they will never do it in the world."

"Well," I said, "leave that to me. If they do not like it, the bill will be nothing, and if they are even a little more enthusiastic than I think they will be, my bill will be so much, with 50 per cent added for joy!"

"I had provided bib aprons for all the ladies, and, after they had eaten, right from the shell, oysters which had been roasted on a grill placed over the logs, they were ready for the next course. I had a table brought in, covered with a fresh white cloth, on which was a platter of small thick steaks, six long toasting forks, a bowl of melted butter, a brush, and some pepper and salt. I prepared one of the steaks by brushing it over with butter and sticking a toasting fork firmly into it, and presented it to one of the ladies, saying:

"Now cook it!"

"This was received with squeals of delight, and the rest of the women, all of whom had retinues of servants and rarely saw anything cooked—much less cooked it themselves—gathered about the table so eagerly and with such bursts of laughter that I could not get the steaks ready for them fast enough.

"Well, you never saw steaks turned so often, or taken off and looked at so much; but finally they were ready. Then I swung out the iron crane, took off the old iron pot and dished up the boiled onions, and uncovered, in the ashes of the fireplace, potatoes done to a turn. Needless to say, my bill was paid without a murmur, and when those flushed, happy women reluctantly took off their big aprons, they all declared they were going to have parties like that at home!"

The visitors were called to luncheon then, and as they enjoyed a dainty meal which seemed specially prepared for welcome guests by a friendly host, they reflected eagerly that not only have most women the love of home and hospitality, but that men also probably have the same home-making gift, if only they had more frequent opportunity to develop it.

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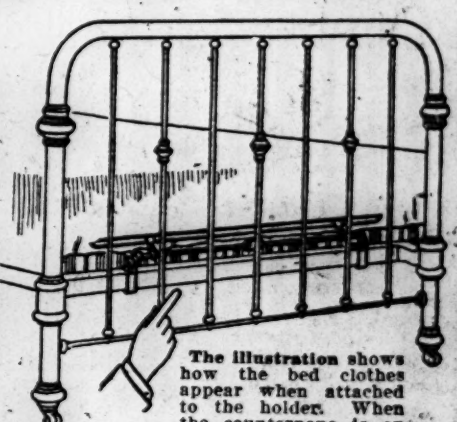
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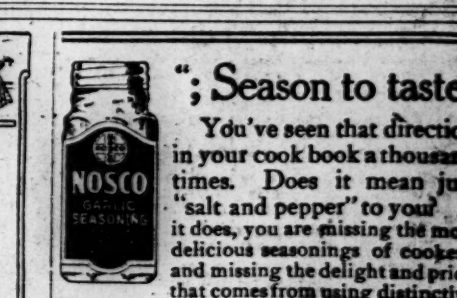
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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Seed Brothers

Tibs, Tabs, Tubs and Tony were four seed babies that rocked day after day in a wild-cucumber cradle among the alders by the river. At first they were soft, white babies, but as they grew they began to get brown and sun-burned, although it did not seem as if a ray of sun could reach them in their closed cradle.

No one harmed the babies, for Mother Cucumber Vine had sewed sharp green barbs over the outside of their swinging crib; but as time went on and the white seed babies were becoming brown seed boys, Mother Cucumber Vine found they were getting uneasy and were fretting to see something of the outside world; so, to amuse them, she knitted them a pair of lace trousers.

"Such boys!" she lamented. "Such bad boys! I've a good mind to open the door and turn you all out to shift for yourselves!"

And that was just what she did at last. It was a crisp October day, when the squirrels were harvesting nuts. The seed boys had been unusually restless; the lace trousers no longer pleased them. So Mother Cucumber

Vine threw open a door at the foot of the cradle and cried:

"Away with you! Go seek your fortune!"

Then out popped Tibs, and out jumped Tabs, and out tumbled Tubs and Tony in a heap on the ground.

What happened to them afterwards belongs to another story; but if you have any doubt about the lace trousers, just find an old wild cucumber vine and pick off one of the seed cradles that swing empty and bleaching in the late autumn, and if you peel off the outer wall there you will find a pair of lace trousers.—Florence B. Davis, in Youths Companion.

Conundrum-Charade

What one of the northern races is like to your mother's knee?

Think of my first, and see.

What horrid state of feeling can like something beloved be?

Think of my second, and see.

What one of grandmother's laces can like cat, dog, or baby be?

Think of my whole, and see.

—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Famous Nicknames. Initials, "George Washington." 1. Gladstone. 2. Elliot (John). 3. Otto III. 4. Robespierre. 5. Gustavus Adolphus. 6. Edward, the Black Prince. 7. Wellesley (Arthur, Duke of Wellington). 8. Adams (John Quincy). 9. Stevens (Thaddeus). 10. Herodotus. 11. "Infant Phenomenon." 12. Napoleon. 13. Goethe. 14. Taylor (Zachary). 15. O'Connell (Daniel). 16. Neville (Richard, Earl of Warwick).

THE HOME FORUM

Happy the Man, in Busy Schemes Unskill'd

Happy the man, in busy schemes unskill'd,
Who, living simply like our sires of old,
Tills the few acres which his father till'd,
Vex'd by no thoughts of usury or gold!

The tender vine-shoots budding into life
He with the stately poplar tree doth wed,
Lopping the fruitless branches with his knife,
And grafting shoots of promise in their stead.

Or in some valley, up among the hills,
Watches his wandering herds of lowing kine;
Or fragrant jars with liquid honey fills;
Or shears his silly sheep in sunny shine.

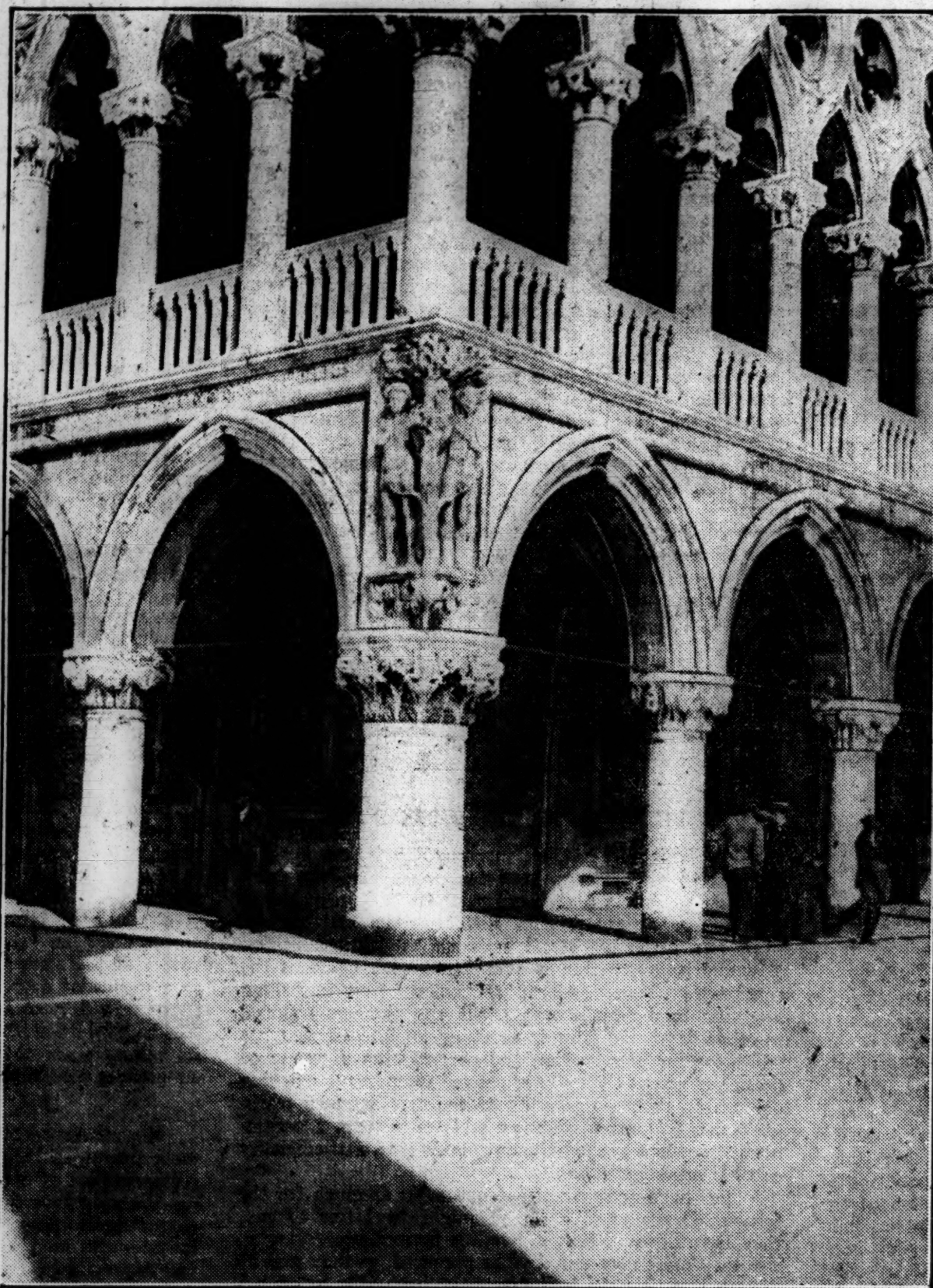
Or, when Autumnus o'er the smiling land
Lifts up his head with rosy apples crown'd,
Joyful he plucks the pears which erst his hand
Craff'd on the stem they are weighing to the ground.

—Horace (Tr. by Theodore Martin).

Bird Company

As we chose our momentary camping-place under a buttonwood tree, from out an exuberant swamp of yellow water-lilies and the rearing sword-blades of the coming cat-tail, a swamp blackbird, on his glossy black, orange-tipped wings, flung us defiance with his long, keen, full, saucy note; and as we sat down under our buttonwood and spread upon the sward our pastoral meal, the veery thrush—sadder and stranger than any nightingale—played for us, unseen, on an instrument like those old water-organs played on by the flow and ebb of the tide.

But when the veery had flown . . . two song-sparrows came to persuade us with their blithe melody that life was worth living, after all; and cheerful little domestic birds, like the jenny-wren and the chipping-sparrow, pecked about and put in between whistles their little chit-chat across the boughs, while the bobolink called to us like a comrade, and the phoebe-bird, gave us a series of imitations, and the scarlet tanager and the wild calhoun put in a vivid appearance, to show what can be done with color, though they have no song.—Richard L. Gallienne.



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The Vine Angle of the Ducal Palace, Venice

Ruskin, in the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," explains and describes the sculptured angles of the Palace of the Doge of Venice. "The reader will observe that as the building [the Palace] was very nearly square on the ground plan, a peculiar prominence and importance were given to its angles which rendered it necessary that they should be enriched and softened by sculpture. . . . One of the corners of the palace joins the irregular outer buildings connected with St. Mark's and is not generally seen. There remain therefore to be decorated, only the three angles, distinguished as the Vine angle, the Fig-tree angle, and the Judgment angle. . . . The Vine and the Fig-tree belong to the old, or true Gothic, Palace. . . . In both the subjects, . . . the tree, which forms the chiefly decorative portion of the sculpture, . . . is in the one case, vine in the other—a necessary adjunct. Its trunk in both sculptures forms the true outer angle of the palace; boldly cut separate from the stonework behind, and branching out above the figures so as to envelop each side of the angle, for several feet, with its deep foliage. Nothing can be more masterly or superb than the sweep of this foliage of the Fig-tree angle; . . . the work remains uninjured; not so at the Vine

angle, where the natural delicacy of the vine-leaf and tendril having tempted the sculptor to greater effort, he has passed the proper limits of his art, and cut the upper stems so delicately that half of them have been broken away by the casualties to which the situation of the sculpture necessarily exposes it. What remains is, however, so interesting in its extreme refinement that I have chosen it for the subject of the first illustration rather than the nobler masses of the Fig-tree, which ought to be rendered on a larger scale. Although half of the beauty of the composition is destroyed by the breaking away of its central masses, there is still enough in the distribution of the variously bending leaves, and in the placing of the birds on the lighter branches, to prove to us the power of the designer. . . . It is almost impossible for the copying of nature to be carried further than in the fibers of the marble branches, and the careful finishing of the tendrils: note especially the peculiar expression of the knotty joints of the vine in the light branch which rises highest. . . . In several cases, the sculptor has shown the under sides of the leaves turned boldly to the light, and has literally carved every rib and vein upon them in relief; not merely the main ribs which

sustain the lobes of the leaf, and actually project in nature, but the irregular and sinuous veins which checker the membranous tissues between them, and which the sculptor has represented conventionally as relieved like the others, in order to give the vine-leaf its peculiar tessellated effect upon the eye."

The Just and Generous

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, unannounced approach the throne of heaven.—Lavater.

The Kindly Russian Peasants

Serge Aksakoff's "Years of Childhood," translated a year ago for the first time by J. Duff of Cambridge University, is a vivid story of the author's own childhood a century and a quarter ago, when the Russians were only settlers in the district of Orenburg. The following is his recollection of a harvest field as he saw it when his father, accompanied by his family, was making a visit of inspection: "Hearing the name often, I asked what Parashino was, and was told it was a large prosperous village, the property of my father's aunt, Praskovya Ivanovna Kurolyessova; my

father was commissioned to inspect the management of the estate and report to the owner whether all there was in good order. Eight miles from the village we came to the fields on the estate, covered with a tall, thick crop of rye; the rye was ripe and the reaping had begun. The fields stretched so far that there seemed no end to them. The laborers, men and women, who were working stripped to their shirts, recognized our father and my mother; they stuck their sickles into corn stooks and hastened to the carriage. My father gave the order to stop. . . . A score of them came round our carriage and all were pleased. One who was older than the rest—an overseer, as I learned afterwards—began the talk: "Good health to you, batyushka Alexey Stepanitch; it is long since we saw you; matushka Praskovya Ivanovna wrote to us that you were coming; we thought long for you." My father, without leaving the carriage, gave a kindly greeting to all and said, "Well, here I am, and I have brought my wife and children with me." My mother looked out of the window and said: "Good health to you, my friends." All bowed to her, and the same peasant spoke again: "Good health to you, Sofia Nikolayevna; you are welcome. Is that your little boy?" he went on, turning to me. "Yes," answered my father: "that is my son, Seryozha; the little girl is asleep." I was held up to the window, and all bowed to me as well and called me Serghéi Alexeyitch, a name that was quite new to me. "We are glad to see you all, batyushka Alexey Stepanitch," said the same man. Their pleasure was no pretense; one could see it in every face and hear it in every voice. I was puzzled by a feeling of emotion I did not understand; I felt attracted for these kind people who loved us all so much. My father went on talking, asking many questions which I could not understand, but I heard them answer: "We got on not so badly, glory be to God! But we don't know how we can keep pace with the crops. . . . When my father asked why they were working for their owner on a holiday—it was the first of August and therefore a feast of the church—they replied that such were the orders of the bailiff, Mironitch; they used not to work on that feast, but had done so for the last

four years; the older men and the women with children had gone to the village the night before, but all would return after the church service; only the young people were now present, about a hundred sickles in charge of the overseer. My parents then took leave of the reapers, both men and women. To their salutes I replied with a profusion of bows, though the carriage was already moving; I thrust my head out of the window and cried out, "Good-by! good-by." My parents smiled when they saw me; and then, much excited, I began to ask questions: "How do these people know our names? Why are they so glad to see us? What do they love us for? What does 'working for their owner' mean? Who is Mironitch?" and so on. My father found it difficult to answer all my questions, but he got help from my mother. They told me that half the peasants at Parashino had been born in the village of Bagroff family, and knew that some day they would again belong to us. They knew my father because he had often went to Parashino with his aunt, and loved him because he had never done them any harm; and for his sake they loved my mother and me; and that was how they knew our names. Mironitch was the bailiff and that word I understand perfectly, but 'working for their owner' was a little more than I could understand at my age."

These Little Firs

These little firs today are things To clasp into a giant's lap, Or fans to suit his lady's lap. From many winters many springs Shall cherish these in strength and sap. Till they be marked upon the map, A wood for the wind's wanderings.

All seed is in the sower's hands; And what at first was trained to spread Its shelter for some single head—Yea, even such fellowship of winds—May hide the sunset and the shade Of its great multitude be laid Upon the earth and elder sands.

—D. G. Rossetti.

Genius and Reason

The greatest genius is never so great as when it is chastened and subdued by the highest reason.—Colton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

EDITORIALS

Exit "The German Vote"

IN HIS speeches of Tuesday, Charles Evans Hughes took occasion to repudiate unequivocally the political friendship of any class or body of persons, embraced in the electorate, that offers or undertakes to support his candidacy on the ground or for the reason that, as President, he would throw the weight of his influence or authority to either side in the European war. Specifically, he announced that he "does not want the support of anyone who has any interest superior to that of the United States, who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country whatever, who wants immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations." If he were elected, he said, the country would have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests. He denied emphatically that he had any secret understandings or unstated purposes. "If anyone supposes," he added, "that in case of my election, the right and interests of American citizens will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose, or to the interest of the policies of any foreign power whatever, he is doomed to disappointment." And he closed with a statement, which may be regarded in the light of a sacred pledge to his fellow citizens:

I am an American, free and clear of all foreign entanglements. We propose to have an administration, an American administration, which, dealing with all nations on a basis of the most absolute fairness, will maintain unshakingly American rights on land and sea. We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for foreign intrigue. We shall not permit threats from any quarter, or any foreign influence, to swerve us from our action.

Justice dictates that these utterances, the most direct and unreserved that have fallen from the lips of Mr. Hughes upon this particular subject, be given conspicuous place and widespread publicity, because they have been called forth quite as much by the whispered innuendoes of some professing to be his friends as by the open accusations of those who are confessedly his foes. There can be no doubt as to the purpose of this complete disavowal of all connection or understanding with the organization that pretends to have at its disposal the votes of 2,500,000 German-American citizens of the United States, with power to act. Nor would it be either reasonable or fair to assume, in the light of these utterances, that Charles Evans Hughes was less sincere in repudiating the plans or assumptions of those who would offer to bribe him with ballots, than was Woodrow Wilson when he said, referring to the same element:

A new sort of division has sprung up among us. I believe that the vast majority of those men whose lineage is directly derived from the nations now at war are just as loyal to the flag of the United States as any native citizen of this beloved land, but there are some men of that extraction who are not, and they not only in past months were, but at the present time are, doing their best to undermine the influence of the government of the United States in the interest of matters which are foreign to us and which are not derived from the questions of our own politics. There is disloyalty alive in the United States and it must be absolutely crushed.

And again:

I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among the foreign-born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have opportunity to have a lineup and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—biblically, it should be the left—and all those who are for America first, last and all the time, on the other side.

When we consider the station and the character of these men, and the clearness and directness of their language, we have no choice but to conclude that both are equally offended by the intrusion of "the German vote" into this campaign, and equally contemptuous of any use of an organization with ulterior aims may make of it. As it has been presented to the people of the United States, in connection with the presidential contest, "the German vote" is no less an affront to United States than it is an insult to German nationality. That a group of people, small or large, of German nativity or descent, should, through combination or conspiracy, undertake to influence the national political parties, or to dictate the election of a President of the United States in German interest, is at once a brazen violation of hospitality and a monstrous disregard of the obligations of citizenship. On the other hand, that a group of people of miscellaneous racial composition, but claiming German nativity or extraction in the main, should offer the franchise of 2,500,000 German-Americans over the bargain counter at Republican or Democratic headquarters, in exchange for a promise of favor to the Germanic empires, must, it would seem, be irritating in the extreme to the pride of the central European powers.

"The German vote," which as such never should have had existence, or, having existence, should never have had recognition from political parties or from professional politicians, as a vote having alien objects and disloyal purposes, as an impudent intrusion upon the political system of the United States, stands now spurned and scorned by those it was principally intended to intimidate or control. Both parties are at present striving to cleanse themselves of contact with it. Self-respecting Germans everywhere should be as pleased over its elimination from the politics of the United States as are all good citizens of the latter country.

Women Lawyers in India

ONE of the most interesting of the world's great developments, today in process of evolution, is the steady breakdown of caste and break away from tradition observable in India. What has actually been achieved may appear to be small; but the increasing frequency of these departures, and the steady diminution in the volume of protest they occasion in the ranks of the strictly

orthodox, is full of promise for the future. It was just about a year ago that a number of leading Brahmin priests agreed to take part in the dedication of the temple erected by the Calcutta shoemaker, the "absolutely untouchable" Deno Das. A loud outcry was raised against them by their fellow Brahmins; but they persisted, and not only attended the dedication, but definitely committed themselves to a course of liberalism. They challenged their accusers to prove from the sacred writings that it was forbidden to offer salvation to the lower castes, or to hold communication with them.

A similar movement towards a greater liberty is being made amongst the women of India, and is showing itself in various ways. Only quite recently, Miss Regina Guha, a brilliant young Indian Christian, who had taken the degree of bachelor of law a few months before, at the University of Calcutta, applied to the Calcutta high court for permission to practice in that court as a pleader. Her application was not granted; but the fact that it was made and refused, as it was, merely on a point of law, is full of significance. Miss Guha will, of course, be free to practice as a lawyer, and, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch to this paper on the subject from Calcutta, there is a great field of usefulness open to the woman lawyer in India. Women litigants in India are placed at a great disadvantage owing to the fact that they are, in the vast majority of cases, unable to confer personally with their legal representatives. Women lawyers, however, can at once be made "free of the zenana," and thus surmount the difficulty. Already much good work has been done in this connection by such women lawyers as Miss Cornelia Sorabji, an Indian Christian of Parsee parentage, who, refused admission to the Indian bar in circumstances very similar to those which attended Miss Guha's application, started a consulting practice with remarkable success. Any achievement in this direction, cannot fail to have far-reaching effects, and those who desire a greater freedom for the women of India will cordially welcome all additions to the ranks of women lawyers in the country.

Prosperity and High Prices

THE economic reasons for present high prices in the United States are axiomatic almost to the point of triteness. But at the risk of indulging in the obvious, and in view of some statements bearing on the subject recently made by the treasurer of the United States, a restatement of a few of the causes of high prices may not be amiss. As a matter of fact, it is not the value of the article in ordinary use that has gone up; what has happened is that the purchasing power of the dollar has gone down. If the standard value of gold were today what it was two years ago, its purchasing power would be the same, and it would go just as far as it went two years ago in exchange for household supplies. But the gold standard has been lowered, or the purchasing power of the gold dollar, which affects the purchasing power of all other dollars, whether represented by paper or by fractional currency, has declined, so that a larger part of it than formerly is necessary to buy a loaf of bread or a pound of sugar.

The reason why gold is not so valuable in the United States now as it was, say, two years ago, is that there is a great deal more of it on hand now than there was then. This plentifulness of the yellow metal in the United States may easily be explained by pointing to the country's extraordinary export trade, which brings in an unprecedented quantity of gold. But other causes are operating. Plentifulness of money means expansion of enterprise and plentifulness of work. This means, in turn, a higher wage for the worker and a seemingly greater purchasing power for the worker's wife. But it also means higher cost of production, and the worker's wife discovers, sooner or later, that while she has more ready money to spend, it does not go so far as formerly toward meeting the demands of her household.

Of course, if there is, as happens to be the case at present, a great demand for American products, natural and manufactured, abroad, the prices of these goods become stiffer at home. Many commodities that enter into the daily needs of the people, and are not affected by the export trade, or particularly so by the influx of gold, are advancing sympathetically with the market in general. It would be possible, if space permitted, to show that there is little or no excuse for advances in a long list of articles, but the fact would still remain, speaking generally, that while prosperity has its advantages it also has its defects. Or, to put it in another way, economics are immovable on the proposition that what is commonly called prosperity is usually an abnormal state of business exaltation from which there must be recovery before real prosperity prevails. Real prosperity is that condition springing from public stability and private solvency which makes for the comfort of all. It means fair earnings on invested capital, and fair compensation for labor. Unreal, because impermanent, prosperity is that based on inflation of values. Inflation is invariably followed by contraction. Prices of commodities and of labor fixed at a level that can be maintained is the great desideratum.

Spanish Fruit Trade and the War

THE many vicissitudes through which the Spanish fruit trade has passed since the outbreak of the war, more than two years ago, have often been a subject of comment and of vigorous international discussion between the parties most nearly concerned. The decision of the British government, early in the present year, to restrict the importation of fruit into the United Kingdom was felt in Spain as a very real hardship. The Spanish orange grower had specially cultivated the English market. Fully half of his output went to England, and it was largely because of the ever-increasing demand in that country for Spanish oranges that he had enlarged the borders of his orange groves, and increased his facilities for picking, sorting, packing, and shipping.

Then, following fast upon the British decrees, came

the menace to the trade occasioned by the activities of the German submarine in the Mediterranean and in British waters. Some months ago, when the torpedoing of Spanish ships was creating great uncertainty and disorganization in Spanish shipping circles, the shipowners of Valencia, Bilbao and other ports made strong representations to the government to the effect that, unless the authorities could secure respect for the Spanish flag, they would not feel justified in sending their ships to sea. The government took the matter up energetically with Berlin, and, eventually, secured from the German government an undertaking that Spanish fruit ships would be allowed to ply their trade without interference, even in English waters. The recent activity of the German submarines, however, and their failure to observe these assurances, have raised, once again, the whole issue, and shipowners are again threatening to suspend all sailings of their ships engaged in the fruit trade, until these ships can be positively assured against attack. The fruit growers are filled with concern over the situation, and an agitation, having for its object the seizure of German ships interned in Spanish harbors, has reached, in some districts, formidable proportions.

The position of the fruit grower is, of course, a peculiarly difficult one. He cannot, as is possible in the case of most other merchandise, store his goods and wait for a settlement. An interruption in his means of export, even for a few weeks, might well result in a complete loss of his crop, save such small portion of it as might be disposed of locally. The urgency of his demands are not, therefore, to be wondered at.

Markings on a Great Trail

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, in their local and state chapters, have for some years past been performing a most useful and patriotic task in marking, with tablets or monuments, historic spots and historic trails and highways in all parts of the United States. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the service they have rendered the nation, first in calling attention to the trails over which the pioneers traveled in other days, and later in arousing an interest that has made for the preservation and perpetuation of many of these highways. They have erected monuments marking one of the most picturesque of the southwestern trails, the Santa Fé, which highway will be, in turn, a permanent monument to the industry, persistence, and efficiency of their organization.

They have done almost, if not quite, as much for the famous Oregon trail. Or, it might be better to say, they have done all that is possible toward preserving it. But they must now and then be prepared, as they usually are, to find that the best they have been able to do has fallen short of pleasing everybody. There are always the critical to be dealt with, and this is brought out clearly in a recent controversy arising from the placing of a monument, in the form of a fountain, on the Columbia River highway at Multnomah falls, bearing a tablet commemorative of the pioneers of 1843. Historically speaking, there is here a technical departure from the accurate, but as Bertha B. Ash, chairman of the old trails committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, points out, such monuments are placed on exact spots or lines only wherever feasible, but, in any event, are placed at the nearest point to the exact historic ground. Where the trails are still used as highways the Daughters endeavor to have them improved into a great national system of thoroughfares, and on these thoroughfares the markings are placed. Few of these highways are today on the exact line of the original trails. Inexpensive markers, it appears, are placed on such parts of the old trails as are no longer used, and more attractive ones are placed at the frequented points. Of what use, it is asked, would it be to place a monument beside a path no longer trodden?

The critic in this instance is admittedly right in saying that the pioneers of 1843 traveled down the Columbia river from The Dalles in boats, but he offers no feasible plan whereby the route by water might be marked. It seems, moreover, that he has overlooked a very important fact, namely, that the cattle of some of the first immigrants were driven down the valley and by the very spot where the fountain now stands. The Daughters have gone more deeply into the history and tradition of the trails than have any of their occasional critics. They have found that, except in a few places, the old trail in Oregon is no longer used, and is but a memory. According to the lady already mentioned, the present country roads in some instances follow the same general direction, while in others more suitable locations and easier grades have been found to surmount the difficulties encountered by the pioneers. As the Oregon highway is continued across the state, such places as can be authenticated as the old trail will be marked with tablets and monuments proportionate to their importance, "and no doubt many strangers seeing these markings will conceive the idea that the entire highway is on the line of the old trail; but what does it signify if they do? Eventually we shall have a magnificent highway from the western to the eastern border of the state. Much as we should like to see it, it is impossible to build it on the old trail at all points: first, because in many instances the engineering difficulties are too great, and, second, and of more importance, commercial interests make another route necessary."

Now, this is frank, and who will say that it is not a sensible method of dealing with the problem? It seems that the old trails committee has taken the wisest course possible in the circumstances; and it is doubtful that there will be any serious objection to its position with reference to the point of fundamental interest, which is that the settlers who reached Oregon, and made the great highway, now in course of development, a possibility by bringing civilization to the wilderness, drove across the territory from east to west by such routes as they could find. The Daughters of the American Revolution are not simply erecting guideposts to mark a particular route taken by these immigrants, but, rather, are promoting a highway dedicated to the memory and achievements of

the pioneers who, in those old and toilsome days, found by any route and by any means available the land "where rolls the Oregon." There can be but little departure from the main trail in any event.

Notes and Comments

THE Scots have an adjective "pawky," which if an exact equivalent could be found for it would be superfluous. It is an attribute of much Scots humor, especially that of the kirk; and a story recently told by that eminent K. C., Mr. Balfour-Browne, illustrates this delightfully. Out of the plenitude of his experience Mr. Balfour-Browne is exhorting his readers not to go to law, and he enforces his homily by recounting the warning given by a certain minister to a couple who came to the manse to arrange for their wedding. "My friends," said he, "marriage is a snare to many, a pleasure to few, and a disappointment to all." Then, with animation: "Will you risk it?"

ANOTHER of Mr. Balfour-Browne's stories, this time of a famous Scots judge, will also stand repeating. One "Grand Day" the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, who was one of the guests, sat by Lord Young above the dais. "You'll be a lawyer like the rest of us?" queried the great judge. "No," was the answer, "a poet." "A poet," dryly echoed the judge, "do you make a living by it?" "Yes," rejoined the Laureate, "I keep the wolf from the door." "What," laughed the law lord, "by reading your poems to him?"

THAT an amendment extending the operation of juvenile courts to country towns, and providing reformatories apart from prisons for juvenile offenders, should be regarded in Louisiana as one of the most important of the eighteen amendments to the state constitution to be voted upon in November, indicates how seriously the people there are taking their responsibility to the future voters of the state. The success of the juvenile courts as a means of decreasing lawlessness is too well established now to need argument, in Louisiana or elsewhere. The hopeful thing is that the juvenile court, having proved its value, is not failing of adoption; and, having been adopted, is not failing of extension.

NORTH AMERICAN capitalists seeking fields of investment may well look in the direction of Honduras. A representative of that country, visiting the United States, has declared that the natural resources of Honduras, extending from common pine to mahogany, from building stone to gold, from wild hogs to birds of paradise, and from potatoes to oranges, are constantly calling for development by North American capital and experts. Surely the attractions are sufficiently varied to make a wide appeal, and, incidentally, the listing of them will serve to bring before the general public the richness of a country which the general public knows too little about.

IT SEEMS that the demand for steel has been so strong, and the prices have been so high, that the railroads of the United States, in urgent and immediate need of more freight cars, are once more turning to wood as material for freight car construction, using steel for the underframing alone. The lumbermen, in a campaign to prove the economic value of wooden tops for freight cars, declare that wooden cars would save the railroads of the country millions of dollars annually in coal consumption by locomotives and in wear and tear. One argument may, however, be as good as another when necessity compels the transportation systems to keep down their expense accounts.

NEW YORK advises have it that the coal situation is becoming as serious there as it is in other parts of the eastern side of the United States. It is always a promising circumstance when matters of this kind become serious in New York, because New York never fails to make a loud noise about anything that threatens its business interests or its comforts. In this instance, most of the coal barons are within hearing of the noise.

SOME of the political managers are now engaged in determining, by figures the states that their respective parties can "do without" in order to show how "safe" their respective candidates are with every doubtful state eliminated. Some of these managers later on, say, a day or two after election, will be engaged in determining by figures how their respective parties and candidates might have won, if some of the states they thought they could "do without" had voted their way.

IF THE new kind of score card which is to be put to use in Illinois proves a success, other states will doubtless wish to adopt it. The community score card, as it is called, has been designed for recording conditions in the various communities of the state, and suitable rewards are to be given to those localities that present the highest number of "poor," as shown by the figures when they are collected and compared. If these score cards prove to be at all like the baseball variety in arousing interest, a wave of enthusiasm may be expected soon throughout the state that embraces Chicago.

OF THE \$600,000,000 spent annually in the United States for advertising, it is interesting to note that, during the last year, a considerable share has gone for what is termed good will advertising. A public service corporation, desiring that people shall have a more intimate understanding of the problems that face the company, takes the public into its confidence through advertisements in the press, paying for the space just as other advertisers pay. Such advertising, when straightforward, seems to have met with sufficient approval from readers to make its continuance satisfactory, and it is not improbable that many organizations besides public service corporations will see the wisdom of adopting a method that will enable them to lay before the people a frank statement of facts.